



LANCASTER, PA.

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Eclipses for the year 1907.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, and a Transit of Mercury over the Sun, viz.:

I. The first is a total eclipse of the Sun on the 13th of January, invisible in America, visible in Europe, Asia and Africa.

II. The second is a partial eclipse of the Moon on the 20th of January, visible at the setting of the Moon. The beginning is visible in North America in general, on the Pacific Ocean, in the central and eastern parts of Asia and Australia; the end is visible in the northwestern part of North America, on the Pacific Ocean, in Asia, Australia and in the central and eastern parts of Europe.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

Moon enters penumbra on January 29th, at 5 o'clock 45 minutes, in the morning.

Moon enters earth's shadow on January 29th, at 7 o'clock 6 minutes, in the morning.

Middle of eclipse January 29th, at 8 o'clock 38 minutes, in the morning.

Moon leaves earth's shadow on January 29th, at 10 o'clock 9 minutes, in the morning.

Moon leaves penumbra January 29th, at 11 o'clock 30 minutes, in the morning.

Size of eclipse-0.711. (diameter of Moon-1.0.)

III. The third is an annular eclipse of the Sun on

the 10th of July, invisible in North America, visible in South America.

IV. The fourth is a partial eclipse of the Moon on the 24th and 25th of July. The beginning is visible in the central and western parts of Europe, in Africa, South America and North America, except in the northwestern part. The end is visible in the western part of Africa, in South America and in North America, except in the Peninsula of Alaska.

Moon enters penumbra on July 24th, at 8 o'clock 58 minutes, in the evening.

Moon enters earth's shadow on July 24th, at 10 o'clock 3 minutes, in the evening.

Middle of eclipse July 24th, at 11 o'clock 22 minutes, in the evening.

Moon leaves earth's shadow on July 25th, at 12 o'clock 41 minutes, in the morning.

Moon leaves the penumbra on July 25th, at 1 o'clock 46 minutes, in the morning.

Size of eclipse-0.620. (diameter of Moon-1.0.)

There will be a Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc on the 14th of November, visible partially in North America. The Sun rises with Mercury's shadow on its disc.

Commencement of Transit, on the 14th of November, at 5 o'clock 23 minutes, in the morning.

Termination of Transit, on the 14th of November, at 8 o'clock 49 minutes, in the morning.

MERCURY (♿) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 21st, at 1 o'clock at noon.

Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 22nd, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, September 23rd, at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, December 22nd, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1907.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1907.

MERCURY is this year the reigning planet.

YEAR IN GENERAL—Is more dry and cold than warm, and seldom fruitful.

SPRING.—The end of March will be warm, April, until the 25th, dry, afterwards cold; May will have some cold days in the commencement, so that the fruit will be in danger.

SUMMER—will have a good deal of rain, by which the earth will however not be properly refreshed. The hay and grain can be brought in pretty well, though it will be best not to delay with it.

AUTUMN.—In the commencement there will be a great deal of rain, and there will be early frost; but when the half of October is past, there will be dry weather, until the commencement of Advent.

WINTER.—After a pleasant autumn, winter will fall in suddenly in the commencement of December; it will be cold, and snow until February, which will appear rather mild; but from the middle on to the 4th of March it will be cold, and from thence on to the termination storms and tempests will take place.

CULTIVATION OF SPRING GRAIN—Will succeed pretty well. It is a favorable year for barley. Oats, peas and other leguminous plants must be sown when the ground is neither too dry nor too wet and damp. Hemp and flax will be good, but the hemp will remain short.

CULTIVATION OF WINTER GRAIN—Is various. If the summer of the preceding year was very warm, wheat and rye will in the present year yield largely in straw but little in the grain; but if the preceding year was humid, they will yield well in the grain. Rye and wheat will be endangered in the blossoming.

AUTUMN SEEDING.—The early and the late will be the best; the middle one will be consumed by the flies. The early sown grain can be pastured to the sheep in the spring, but the late grown not.

FRUIT.—In some places it will grow abundantly, in some places tolerably, and in others there will be none at all.

HOPS—Will not be abundant nor strong.

GRAPE CULTURE—Seldom succeeds, probably in five or six years once; is always rough, and if ever it promises fairly in the spring, it seldom produces any thing good; for two bad years will follow yet, viz. that of the Moon and Saturn.

TEMPESTS AND THUNDERGUSTS.—The east wind will be the most prevalent, sometimes the west, but seldom the north wind; during the summer there will be but few thundergusts.

FISHES.—There will be but few fish in the streams during the summer; in autumn they will increase.

DISEASE.—Can be cured only slowly in this year, and they prevail mostly in the spring and latter part of autumn. Epidemic diseases generally prevail among the cattle this year.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1907,

Being the third after Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July the 131st of American Independence.

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon; the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia;
with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list
of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



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Movable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 27.
 Sexagesima Sunday, February 3.
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 10.
 Shrove Tuesday, February 12.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 13.
 Quadragesima Sunday, February 17.
 Mid Lent, March 6.
 Palm Sunday, March 24.
 Maunday Thursday, March 28.
 Good Friday, March 29.
 Easter Sunday, March 31.
 Low Sunday, April 7.
 Rogation Sunday, May 5.
 Ascension Day, May 9.
 Whit Sunday, May 19.
 Trinity Sunday, May 26.
 Corpus Christi, May 30.
 Decoration Day, May 30.

Thanksgiving Day, on fourth or last Thursday in November as President may appoint.
 First Sunday in Advent, December 1.
 Sundays after Trinity are 26 this year.
 Christmas Day, December 25.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

1st. On the 20., 22., and 23. of February.
 2nd. On the 22., 24. and 25. of May.
 3rd. On the 18., 20. and 21. of September.
 4th. On the 18., 20. and 21. of December.













CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	F.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	8
Epacts.....	16
Solar Cycle.....	12
Roman Indiction.....	5
Julian Period.....	6620





The chronology of the Jews for the year 5668 commences in the 8th of September 1907.

The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1325 commences on the 14th of February 1907.

CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

 Aries, the Ram.	 Leo, the Lion.	 Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Taurus, the Bull.	 Virgo, the Virgin.	 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Gemini, the Twins.	 Libra, the Balance.	 Aquarius, the Butler.
 Cancer, the Crab.	 Scorpio, the Scorpion.	 Pisces, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

 New Moon.	♌ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
 First quarter, or Moon in general.	♍ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 Full Moon.	☾ Moon's Ascension.
 Last quarter, or Moon in general.	☾ Moon's Descension.
	☾ Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
	☾ Moon in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

☉ Sun,	♂ Mars,	♌ Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
☿ Mercury,	♃ Jupiter,	* Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
♀ Venus,	♄ Saturn,	□ Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
♆ Neptune,	♁ Herschel,	△ Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
♁ Earth,	☾ Moon,	♌ Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of the Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by WILL. R. IBACH, successor to LAWRENCE J. IBACH.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTES ON HOLLAND FARMING.

By W. A. Henry, Dean of College of Agriculture,
Wisconsin.

If the reader of this article will get out his atlas, he will observe a tongue of land extending northward in Holland between the Zuyder Zee and the north sea, called North Holland. Here and northward on the other side of the Zuyder Zee in Friesland is the home of the Dutch cattle, most unfortunately called "Holstein." In North Holland and in the heart of Friesland, the cows are black and white without exception. As one goes southward he finds more and more of a mixture with other races, as shown by squirrel gray, red and whites, red, etc.

In the Dutch cattle district proper the land is nearly all below sea level and protected by dikes. The fields are square in shape with no fences, but drainage ditches all about them instead. These ditches are wide enough and deep enough to prevent the cattle crossing. Bridges connect the fields, and gates on the bridges shut in the cattle. Of course the fields are as level as a floor, and the grass in summer is marvelously green because the water is only a short distance below the surface. Wind mills control the height of the water in the ditches.

What a beautiful sight it is to ride through North Holland or Friesland on a bright mid-summer day! The perfect highway is lined with trees on either side and just beyond these is the ditch-like canal, often used by boats to gather up the farm produce. Then the checker board fields, carpeted with the greenest of grass and thickly dotted with large splendid black and white cattle. Some are lying in comfort and ruminating, others are grazing. Cattle, cattle everywhere—how thick they are! Overhead the skylark is pouring forth his flood of melody intended for the ear of his mate snug in her nest in the grass below. The white sails of boats shine in the distance. The square, one-story brick houses—stable and house in one combination—have long peaked, thatch roofs. In summer time the cow stable floor in the house is sprinkled with white sugar-like sea sand, and shell decorations are numerous. Dutch cow stables are as clean as the kitchen or parlor of any person who reads this article.

At one farm I found that records had been kept of yields of milk for many years. For several years past Babcock-test records had also been kept. When we visited the cows in the field the whole family went along, and the housewife and daughters were as proud of their pets as any one. The cows are absolutely tame and quiet. One can approach and put his hand on an animal as easily as he can fondle a pet dog or the family cat. The returns from each cow are from \$80 to \$100 annually. My admiration of the so-called Holstein

breed of cattle was greatly increased by seeing them on their native pasture and by learning of the substantial worth of the Dutch farmer. Because of our conditions as to the heavy supply of cheap concentrated feeds and our ambition to push our cows to their limits of possible production, the Holstein cow can be improved in America, but those who handle this breed in Holland have a splendid foundation lot of stock. I believe we should frequently import Holsteins in order to introduce fresh blood from the original fountain head. Their animals will not produce as much milk and butter at home as will ours, but they are absolutely natural and full of vigor when they come to us.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF APPLE POMACE.

One frequently notes discussions in the agricultural press and among farmers concerning the value of apple pomace as a food for dairy and beef cattle. The Hatch Experiment station in Massachusetts has conducted a variety of experiments with this material and published the results in its last annual report. The following is a brief summary of the conclusions drawn:

1. Apple pomace is a carbohydrate feed similar to cornsilage. It contains about the same amount of water, rather less protein and woody fiber and a large proportion of nonnitrogenous matter.

2. Experiments with six sheep have shown it to be about as digestible as the best grades of silage.






3. Experiments with dairy animals show that 20 to 30 pounds daily can be fed to dairy animals with satisfactory results. It is not advisable to feed over 10 pounds at first per day gradually increasing until the maximum amount is reached. Thus fed, danger of a sudden milk shrinkage, or of animals getting "off feed" is avoided.

4. It is believed that four pounds of pomace when fed in what has been termed a "balanced ration" is equivalent to one pound of good cow hay, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of well eared corn silage.








The Vermont Experiment station has fed apple pomace for four years, using in all 20 cows in the several trials. The pomace was shoveled into the silo, levelled off and kept in good condition without further care. At the Massachusetts station the pomace was drawn fresh from the mill and kept in a large pile under cover. A noticeable quantity of liquid drained from it but it kept in good condition for two months. The former station believes pomace to be equal to an equal weight of corn silage and that it is without injurious effect on the flavor of milk and butter.

—Pursue not a victory too far. He hath conquered well that has made his enemy fly. Thou mayest beat him to a desperate resistance, which may ruin thee.

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Tuesday	1 <i>New Year</i>	2	1 12		9 6 43	⊕ in Perihelion (in ☾)	47	234	37
Wednesd	2 Abel, Seth	3	2 0		21 7 31	♄ ♄ ♂ rises 2 36 m.	47	234	37
Thursday	3 Enoch	4	2 48		4 8 29	♄ sets 9 29 e.	57	234	37
Friday	4 Methusalem	4	3 35		16 9 38	♄ in ☾ ♀ gr. brill ancy	57	224	38
Saturday	5 Simon	5	4 22		3 10 44	♀ rises 4 15 morn.	67	224	38






1] *Epiphany Sunday.* Matth. 2. Days' length 9 hours 18 min.

Sunday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	6	5 8		15 11 55	☾ gr. libr. east	67	214	39
Monday	7 Isidor	7	5 56		0 morn.	7. ♀ in Perihelion	77	214	39
Tuesday	8 Erhard	7	6 44		14 12 53	Pollux south 12 26m	77	204	40
Wednesd	9 Julian	8	7 36		27 1 31	♄ ♂ rises 2 29 m.	77	204	40
Thursday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	9	8 31		10 2 35	♄ ♀ ♄ sets 9 5 e.	87	194	41
Friday	11 Hyginus	10	9 29		24 3 47	♄ sets 6 28 morn.	87	194	41
Saturday	12 Rinehold	11	10 31		6 4 58	☾ in per. ♀ rises 4 8 m.	97	184	42






2] *1st Sunday after Epiphany.* Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 24 min.

Sunday	13 Hilary	12	11 34		18 6 8	♄ ♂ ♂ Hamel so 6 39 e.	97	184	42
Monday	14 Felix	1	even- ing 37		2 sets	☾ 14. ♀ Aphelion (in ☾)	97	174	43
Tuesday	15 Maurice	2	1 37		16 6 49	♄ sets 6 00 m.	107	164	44
Wednesd	16 Marcellus	3	2 33		29 8 0	♄ ♂ ♂ ♂ ris. 2 24m	107	154	45
Thursday	17 <i>Franklin born Anthony</i>	4	3 25		11 9 7	♄ ♄ ♄ sets 8 40 e.	107	144	46
Friday	18 Prisca	5	4 13		25 10 12	☾ gr. libration west	117	134	47
Saturday	19 Sarah	6	4 59		8 11 16	♀ rises 4 6 morn.	117	124	48

3] *2d Sunday after Epiphany.* John 2. Days' length 9 hours 36 min.

Sunday	20 F. Sebastian	6	5 44		19 morn.	♄ Sirius so. 10 40e.	117	124	48
Monday	21 Agnes	7	6 27		0 12 16	☾ 21. Procyon south 11 11e. ☾ ent. ♄	127	114	49
Tuesday	22 Vincent	8	7 11		13 12 45	♄ rises 2 14 morn.	127	104	50
Wednesd	23 Emerentia	9	7 56		25 1 35	♄ sets 8 19 e.	127	94	51
Thursday	24 <i>St. Catharine</i>	10	8 42		12 2 41	Rigel south 8 53 e.	127	84	52
Friday	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	10	9 29		20 3 35	☾ in apo. ♀ rises 4 4 m.	137	74	53
Saturday	26 Polycarpus	11	10 18		2 4 36	♄ ♄ ♄ sets 5 14 m.	137	64	54

4] *Septuagesima.* Matth 20. Days' length 9 hours 50 min

Sunday	27 F. Chrysost.	12	11 7		14 5 22	♄ ♄ ♄ Castor so. 11 1e.	137	54	55
Monday	28 Charles	12	11 56		26 6 11	☾ Canopus south 8 59 even.	137	44	56
Tuesday	29 <i>McKinley born Valerius</i>	1	morn		6 rises	☾ 29. ♀ gr. hel. lat. north	137	34	57
Wednesd	30 Adelgunda	2	12 45		19 6 31	Arcturus rises 9 57 e.	137	24	58
Thursday	31 Virgil	3	1 33		5 7 28	♄ rises 2 5 morn.	147	14	59

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 7th, at 9 o'clock 47 minutes in the morning; rain or snow.

New moon the 14th, at 12 o'clock 57 minutes in the morning; frosty.

First quarter the 21st, at 3 o'clock 42 minutes in the morning; snow.

Full moon the 29th, at 8 o'clock 45 minutes in the forenoon; cold.

Probable State of the Weather.

JANUARY: 1st, 2d, clear and cold; 3d, 4th, windy; 5th, 6th, mild; 7th, 8th, 9th, rain or snow; 10th, 11th, 12th, cold; 13th, 14th, frosty; 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, clear; 19th, 20th, changeable; 21st, 22d, 23d, snow; 24th, 24th, clear and cold; 26th, 27th, 28th, cloudy; 29th, 30th, 31st, cold.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7	Mifflin	14	Cameron	21
Clinton	7	Wyoming	14	Bucks	28
York	7	Carbon	14	Lackawanna	28
Lehigh	7	Dauphin	14	Centre	28
Mercer	7	Blair	14	Elk	28
Schuylkill	7	Clarion	14	Adams	28
Allegheny	7	Fulton	15	Venango	28
Greene	7	Perry	21	Tioga	28
Luzerne	14	Lancaster	21	Chester	28
Susquehanna	14				

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Morning stars.

Venus until September 14.
Mars until July 5.
Jupiter after June 15.
Saturn after March 9. until September 17.
Mercury February 2. until March 18.; May 24. until July 24.; September 6. until November 14.

Evening stars.

Venus after September 14.
Mars after July 5.
Jupiter until June 15.
Saturn until March 9.; after September 17.
Mercury until February 2.; March 18. until May 24.; July 24. until September 6.; after November 14.

PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury—April 14th, August 12th, December 1st, rises in the morning before the Sun and sets in the evening after the Sun, March 1st, June 27th, October 23rd. Venus—June 4th. Mars—July 6th. Saturn—September 9th.



































WATERING COWS IN WINTER.

A matter of great importance to milk producers, is the watering of the cows. A few, but comparatively small percentage of the farmers have water before their stock at all times. To such my remarks do not apply, but to those who have to turn the cows out for water from a pail, I think there are but few who water the cows more than once a day. This is a great mistake. A cow that is producing milk in large quantities requires a good deal of water, and her capacity is insufficient to take enough at one time to last 24 hours and do her maximum at the pail. I have experimented not a little along this line and have found that with one watering a day the milk flow drops off very perceptibly, while with a return to watering morning and night, the milk flow again increases. One cow producing 35 to 40 pounds of 5 per cent. milk daily, will if watered twice, drink seven or eight 12-quart pails of water daily, while, if watered only once will drink four or five pails, that amount apparently being the limit of her capacity at one time, and other cows in proportion to their production.

Another advantage is, in cold weather, if watered twice daily, not so much cold water is taken at once to reduce the temperature of the cow, which is none too high in a good many of the stables. Water is cheaper than cottonseed, or gluten and to a certain extent will make the grain produce more than it would if a cow suffers from thirst. Some warm the water, but if the stable is warm as it should be, I do not think there will be any appreciable difference in results. If in a warm, comfortable tie-up, I believe a cow relishes a good drink of cold water as well as humans. No matter how cold the weather, if we are comfortably warm, we don't want warm water to drink, and I believe it is the same with animals.

—The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though, perhaps, more from a country habit than with a definite reason before them. Prof. M. T. Maccoun, horticulturist for the Canadian department of agriculture adds that it is most efficient composed of 60 pounds of lime, 24 gallons of water and six gallons of skim milk, or those proportions. The milk makes the wash stick better giving the lime more opportunity to exercise its caustic properties.

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place. h. m.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 Bridget	4	2 40	 18	8 35	♀ rises 4 2 morn.	147	05	0
Saturday	2 Candlemass	5	3 7	 4	9 40	♂ ☉ ^{Superior} ☾ gr. libr. e.	146	59	1
5] Sexagesima.		Luke 8		Days' length 10 hours 4 min.					
Sunday	3 Blasius	5	3 54	 17	10 45	♂ gr. hel. lat. south	146	58	2
Monday	4 Veronica	6	4 41	 3	11 51	 7* south 6 32 e.	146	57	3
Tuesday	5 Agatha	7	5 31	 16	morn	 5. ☾ sets 4 32 m.	146	55	5
Wednesday	6 Dorothy	8	6 23	 0	12 57	♂ ☾ ♂ rises 2 3 m.	146	54	6
Thursday	7 Richard	9	7 18	 14	1 32	☾ in ☿ ♄ sets 7 28 e.	146	53	7
Friday	8 Solomon	10	8 16	 26	2 39	♀ gr. elong. w. 46°-53°	146	52	8
Saturday	9 Apollonia	10	9 16	 12	3 48	♂ ☾ ♀ rises 4 9 m.	146	51	9
6] Quinquagesima.		Luke 18.		Days' length 10 hours 20 min.					
Sunday	10 Scholastica	11	10 18	 24	4 53	☾ in per. Algol south 5 39 e.	146	50	10
Monday	11 Euphrosina	12	11 18	 3	5 52	 Denebola south 2 18.1 ☾ in ☿ ☾	146	49	11
Tuesday	12 Lincoln born Shrove Tuesday	1	evening 16	 16	sets	12. ☾ sets 4 3 m.	146	47	13
Wednesday	13 Ash Wednesday	2	1 16	 29	6 43	♂ ☾ ♂ rises 1 56 m.	146	46	14
Thursday	14 Valentine	3	2 1	 11	7 52	♂ ☾ ☾ sets 7 6 e.	146	44	16
Friday	15 Faustinus	3	2 49	 23	8 59	☾ gr libration west	146	43	17
Saturday	16 Julianus	4	3 36	 3	10 9	♀ rises 4 10 morn.	146	42	18
7] Invocavit.		Matth 4		Days' length 10 hours 38 min					
Sunday	17 Constantia	5	4 21	 15	11 4	♂ ☿ ☿ Spica so. 3 37 m.	146	41	19
Monday	18 Concordia	5	5 5	 28	morn	 Canopus south 8 29 e.	146	39	21
Tuesday	19 Susanna	6	5 50	 13	12 29	19. Sirius so. 8 29e ☾ enters	146	38	22
Wednesday	20 Emberday	7	6 36	 27	1 21	♂ rises 1 48 morn.	146	37	23
Thursday	21 Eleonora	8	7 23	 12	2 21	☾ in Caporee ♂ ☿ ☾ sets 6 43 e.	146	36	24
Friday	22 Washington's Birthday	9	8 1	 24	3 14	♂ ☾ ☾ ♀ in ☿ ☾ sets 3 22 m.	146	34	26
Saturday	23 Serenus	9	9 0	 10	4 5	♂ ☾ ☾ ♀ rises 4 14 m.	146	33	27
8] Reminiscere.		Matth. 15.		Days' length 10 hours 56 min.					
Sunday	24 Matthew	10	9 49	 22	4 52	Procyon south 9 25 e.	136	32	28
Monday	25 Victor	11	10 38	 8	5 33	♄ Stationary ☾ in ☿ ☾	136	31	29
Tuesday	26 Nestor	12	11 27	 20	6 22	Pollux south 9 18 e.	136	29	31
Wednesday	27 Leander	12	morn.	 7	6 16	 ♂ rises 1 40 m.	136	28	32
Thursday	28 Romanus	1	12 15	 19	rises	28. ♀ rises 4 15 m. ☾ gr. libr. east	136	27	33

February has 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 5th, at 7 o'clock 57 minutes in the evening; windy.

New moon the 12th, at 12 o'clock 42 minutes in the afternoon; snow.

First quarter the 19th, at 11 o'clock 34 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 28th, at 1 o'clock 22 minutes in the morning; mild.

Probable State of the Weather.

FEBRUARY: 1st, 2d, 3d, changeable; 4th, 5th, windy; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear; 9th, 10th, cloudy; 11th, 12th, 13th, snow; 14th, 15th, 16th, cold; 17th, 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, 22d, very cold, 23d, changeable; 24th, 25th, cloudy; 26th, 27th, windy, 28th, mild.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	4 Cumberland	4 Snyder	25
Bradford	4 Northampton	11 Forest	25
Columbia	4 Crawford	11 Monroe	25
Juniata	4 Jefferson	11 Franklin	25
Northumberland	4 Lawrence	11 Montour	25
Erie	4 Huntingdon	11 M'Kean	25
Philadelphia	4 Clearfield	11 Sullivan	25
Bedford	4 Washington	11 Somerset	25
Luzerne	4 Clinton	25	

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

Sir James Sawyer, a noted physician of Birmingham, England, has been talking recently to an audience in that town on longevity. Its secret, he thinks, lies in keeping the nineteen commandments following:

- Eight hours' sleep.
- Sleep on your right side.
- Keep your bedroom window open all night.
- Have a mat at your bedroom door.
- Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
- No cold tub in the morning; but a bath at the temperature of the body.
- Exercise before breakfast.
- Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked.
- For adults: drink no milk.
- Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
- Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
- Daily exercise in the open air.
- Allow no pet animals in your living-rooms; they are likely to carry about disease germs.
- Live in the country if you can.
- Watch the three D's: drinking water, damp and drains.
- Have change of occupation.
- Take frequent and short holidays.
- Limit your ambition.
- Keep your temper.

—He that fancies himself very enlightened, because he sees the deficiencies of others, may be very ignorant, because he has not studied his own.



THE YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Care During the Winter to Prevent Sun-Scald and Other injuries.

During the winter season the question of winter injury to young fruit trees again comes up, and it is a question, too, of no small consequence. Winter injury may come from three sources, namely, sun-scald, rabbits and mice. In the aggregate the loss by injury from these three sources must be something enormous. All young fruit trees are liable to attack from one or all of these. None may escape.

Sun-scald is caused by the alternate freezing and thawing of the bark while the wood and root system is in a frozen and dormant state. When injured by sun-scald the bark turns black, dies and often separates entirely from the wood. To prevent injury from this cause it is necessary only to protect the trunk and limbs from the direct rays of the sun. Prof. Bally recommends the use of wire cloth or some material that will obstruct the sun's rays without entirely checking them, as in the latter case the bark has no opportunity to become gradually used to the sun's rays.

Care, too should be exercised in pruning. The removal of a large amount of top subjects the remaining branches to a severe test, the direct, unobstructed rays of the sun to which they are not inured. Wood veneer makes a cheap and effective protection against injury from sun-scald. This material may be had from most berry-box manufacturers.

In the matter of growth and proper care much may be done in the way of securing a strong, healthy growth in the young trees. Plenty of fertility of the right kind, with good culture, tends to produce a normally, matured growth of wood, which is better able to stand the vicissitudes of the seasons than an immatured, sappy growth.

Some growers set the trees so that the trunks incline to the southwest, the force of the sun's rays being thus diminished by the acute angle. Low-headed trees appear to suffer less than those with high trunks, both from sun-scald and severe winds. In the matter of protection against injury from mice and other vermin, either the wire cloth or wood veneer will prove effective.

Having the orchards free from rubbish and above all, having the ground about the tree for several feet around free of a covering of grass or weeds, is a point worth considering.

MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Friday	1 <i>St. David</i>	1	1 3	♂ 6	7 30	♂ gr. elong. east	♂ sets 6 20 e.	13 6	25 5 35
Saturday	2 <i>Simplicius</i>	2	1 51	♂ 18	8 27	♂ rises 1 36 morn.		12 6	24 5 36
9] <i>Oculi.</i>		Luke 11.			Days' length 11 hours 14 min.				
Sunday	3 <i>Samuel</i>	3	2 39	♂ 0	9 43	♀ rises 4 16 morn.		12 6	23 5 37
Monday	4 <i>Adrian</i>	3	3 28	♂ 13	10 42	Sirius south 7 35 e.		12 6	21 5 39
Tuesday	5 <i>Frederick</i>	4	4 19	♂ 25	11 31	Spica rises 8 48 e.		12 6	20 5 40
Wednesd	6 <i>Fridolin</i>	5	5 13	♂ 12	morn.	♂ sets 2 36 m.		11 6	19 5 41
Thursday	7 <i>Perpetua</i>	6	6 9	♂ 24	1 41	♂ 7.♂♂♂ ris. 1 33m		11 6	17 5 43
Friday	8 <i>Philemon</i>	7	7 7	♂ 10	2 41	♂ Stationary		11 6	16 5 44
Saturday	9 <i>Prudence</i>	8	8 7	♂ 22	3 42	♂ in per. ♂ H ♂ ♂ h ♂ ♀ gr. Hel. lat. n.		11 6	15 5 45
10] <i>Laetare.</i>		John 6.			Days' length 11 hours 34 min.				
Sunday	10 <i>Apollonius</i>	9	9 6	♂ 2	4 34	♂♀♂ ♀ rises 4 21 m. ♂ in ♂		10 6	13 5 47
Monday	11 <i>Ernestus</i>	10	10 3	♂ 14	5 18	7* sets 11 52 e.		10 6	12 5 48
Tuesday	12 <i>Gregory</i>	11	10 57	♂ 26	5 58	Arcturus south 254m		10 6	11 5 49
Wednesd	13 <i>Emma</i>	12	11 49	♂ 8	6 35	♂ h ♂ ♀ sets 2 11m		10 6	10 5 50
Thursday	14 <i>Zachariah</i>	1 even- ing	38	♂ 20	sets.	14. ♂ gr. libr. West ♂♂♂		9 6	8 5 52
Friday	15 <i>Christopher</i>	1	1 26	♂ 7	7 45	♂ rises 1 19 morn.		9 6	7 5 53
Saturday	16 <i>Cyprianus</i>	2	2 12	♂ 19	8 45	Procyon south 7 46 e.		9 6	6 5 54
11] <i>Judica.</i>		John 8.			Days' length 11 hours 50 min.				
Sunday	17 <i>St. Patrick</i>	3	2 57	♂ 2	9 49	♀ rises 4 21 morn.		8 6	5 5 55
Monday	18 <i>Anselmus</i>	4	3 45	♂ 16	10 46	♂♂♂ Inferior		8 6	4 5 56
Tuesday	19 <i>Josephus</i>	4	4 29	♂ 28	11 33	♂ Pollux south 7 52 e.		8 6	3 5 57
Wednesd	20 <i>Matrona</i>	5	5 16	♂ 10	morn.	♂ sets 1 44 m.		8 6	1 5 59
Thursday	21 <i>Benedictus</i>	6	6 3	♂ 24	12 57	♂ 21. ♂ ent. Spring com. D. & N. eq.		7 6	0 6 0
Friday	22 <i>Pauline</i>	6	6 52	♂ 8	1 35	♂♂♂♂ rises 1 13 m. [♂♂♂		7 5	59 6 1
Saturday	23 <i>Eberhard</i>	7	7 41	♂ 20	2 34	♂♂♂♂ Wega ris. 9 35e		7 5	57 6 3
12] <i>Palm Sunday.</i>		Matth. 21.			Days' length 12 hours 8 min.				
Sunday	24 <i>Palmsunday</i>	8	8 29	♂ 2	3 25	♂♂♂ ♀ ris. 4 18m ♂ in ♂		6 5	56 6 4
Monday	25 <i>Ann. V. M.</i>	9	9 18	♂ 14	4 7	Altair sets 2 53 m. ♀		6 5	54 6 6
Tuesday	26 <i>Emanuel</i>	10	10 0	♂ 27	4 44	♀ in ♂ Regulus so. 9 48e		6 5	53 6 7
Wednesd	27 <i>Gustavus</i>	11	10 55	♂ 9	5 19	♂ gr. libration east		5 5	52 6 8
Thursday	28 <i>Maundy Thu.</i>	12	11 43	♂ 24	5 50	♂ sets 1 16 m.		5 5	51 6 9
Friday	29 <i>Good Friday</i>	1 morn.	♂ 8	rises	♂ 29. ♂ in ♂	Denebola south 11 17e		5 5	49 6 11
Saturday	30 <i>Guido</i>	2	12 32	♂ 22	7 28	♂ rises 12 55 morn.		5 5	47 6 13
13] <i>Easter.</i>		Mark 16.			Days' length 12 hours 30 min				
Sunday	31 <i>Easter Sun.</i>	2	1 22	♂ 7	8 4	♂ station-ary ♀ rises 4 15 m.		4 5	45 6 15

SATURN (♄) is on the 9th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 7th, at 3 o'clock 41 minutes in the morning; rain.

New moon the 14th, at 1 o'clock 4 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

First quarter the 21st, at 8 o'clock 9 minutes in the morning; changeable.

Full moon the 29th, at 2 o'clock 44 minutes in the afternoon; mild.

Probable State of the Weather.

MARCH: 1st, 2d, clear; 3d, 4th, 5th, changeable; 6th, cloudy; 7th, 8th, 9th, rain; 10th, 11th, 12th, cold; 13th, 14th, 15th, clear and mild; 16th, 17th, cloudy; 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, 22d, changeable; 23d, 24th, clear; 25th, 26th, cloudy; 27th, 28th, rain; 29th, 30th, 31st, mild.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	4	Warren	4	Luzerne	4
Armstrong	4	Montgomery	4	Lebanon	11
Schuylkill	4	Beaver	4	Union	11
Lycoming	4	Cambria	4	Blair	11
Delaware	4	Potter	4	Dauphin	18
Allegheny	4	Indiana	4	Pike	18
Butler	4	Wayne	4	Berks	18
Fayette	4	Mercer	4	Fulton	18

SHEEP IN HISTORY.

Of all domesticated animals, the sheep has, from time immemorial, been most closely associated with mankind, says Henry R. Rew in *Outing*. An erudite author 60 years ago, having laboriously collated an assortment of allusions to sheep, made by sacred and profane writers, concluded that "the history of these animals is so interwoven with the history of man that they never existed in a wild state at all." Biblical history from the time of Abel is full of allusions to the flocks, which formed the chief possessions of the Jewish people and their neighbors. The spoils of war and the tribute of vassal kings largely consisted of sheep. Thus we read that Mesha, king of Moab, was a sheepmaster, and rendered unto the king of Israel an hundred thousand rams with the wool. Moses, after his victory over the Midianites, obtained as loot no less than 675,000 sheep, and long before the Christian era sheep were cultivated in western Europe. Spain and Italy possessed them from an unknown period, although long after Rome was founded the inhabitants had not learned to shear the fleece; and until the time of Pliny, the practice of plucking it from the skin was not wholly abandoned.

—His O.e Wish.—"I just wisht I wuz bigger," said mischievous Willie S rt.

"Indeed!" asked his mother. "How much bigger?"

"O, just big enough to do all the things I git blamed for doing now."



THE OLD ORCHARD.

How It May Be Treated So as to Restore it to a profitable Basis.

As an orchard, it had always been a failure. The trees had come from the refuse of an abandoned nursery. Ninety-nine men in a hundred would not have taken the trees as a gift and the one remaining man took them because they were cheap.

For 30 years a part of the trees stood and grew. The others died, most of them early. Occasionally they produced apples, but did not take this as the serious part of their existence. The chief purpose was to encumber the ground, making it less valuable for other purposes and of no account as an orchard.

The soil was a light, gravelly loam, not a good place for an apple. Moreover, the land had been exhausted by continual cropping for many years. This, with poor stock in the beginning, had resulted in stunted, halfstarved trees.







The first step was to plow the ground in the spring and sow to rye. When it had grown large enough to afford pasture, hogs were turned in, who wallowed down the green straw and gathered some lard into themselves. The next year the ground was again plowed and sown, and the hogs called in for the harvest. Four times was this repeated, to the great satisfaction of the animals and, as it proved, to the benefit of the trees.

It was by that time evident that a change had taken place. The trees grew as they never had grown before. There was fruit in abundance, too. The orchard came up smiling with its burden on "off" years when it was good to have apples. It bore every year and was the most profitable part of the farm.










A part of the original orchard was fenced off and received such treatment as trees usually receive in a cultivated field given up to the ordinary farm crops. After six or seven years they did not look as though they could have been set at the same time with their more thrifty neighbors.

If potash and phosphoric acid had been applied the result should have been still better, remarks the *Ohio Farmer*. As it was, the ground received a supply of much needed humus and such other fertility as come from pasturing. Results as good or better might be obtained by many from orchards now considered unprofitable.

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H W.	Moon south. h. m	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m	Sun sets h. m.
Monday	1 <i>Easter Mon.</i>	3	2 13	 19	9 49	☾ sets 12 59 morn.	45	44	16
Tuesday	2 Theodosia	4	3 8	 1	10 59	☾ in per. ☿ in ♀ Castor south 6 42e	45	43	17
Wednesd	3 Ferdinand	4	4 4	 13	morn.	☐ ☿ ☉ Aldebaran sets 10 34e	35	42	18
Thursday	4 Ambrosius	5	5 3	 26	12 55	☾ ☿ ☉ ris. 12 44m	35	40	20
Friday	5 Maximus	6	6 2	 9	1 38	☾ 5. ☿ ☉ Sirius sets 10 40e	35	39	21
Saturday	6 Egesippus	7	7 0	 22	2 32	Spica so. 2 25m ☾ in ☿	35	38	22










14] *Quasimodogeniti*. 1. *Sund. after Easter*. John 20. Days' length 12 hours 46 m

Sunday	7 Aaron	8	7	57		5	3	17	h rises 5 1 morn.	25	37	6	23
Monday	8 Dionysius	9	8	41		18	3	58	♂ h 2 rises 12 39m.	25	36	6	24
Tuesday	9 Prochorus	10	9	43		4	4	35	♂ δ ♀ rises 4 9 m. ☾	25	35	6	25
Wednesd	10 Daniel	11	10	32		17	5	4	☾ gr. libr. w. ♂ h ☾ ♂ h ☾	15	34	6	26
Thursday	11 Julius	12	11	9		3	5	34	 ♂ rises 12 31 m.	15	33	6	27
Friday	12 Eustachinus	1	even- ing	4		16	sets		16. ♀ in Aphelion	15	32	6	28
Saturday	13 Justinus	2	0	50		0	7	36	Wega south 1 12 m.	05	30	6	30




15] *Mis. Domini. 2. Sunday after Easter.* John 10. Days' length 13 hours 2 min.

Sunday	14 Tyburtius	2	1	35		15	8	34	♂ ^{gr. Elong.} west	♀ rises 4 24m	faster	5	29	6	31	
Monday	15 Olympia	3	2	21		27	9	34	♂ rises 4 22 morn.			5	28	6	32	
Tuesday	16 Calixtus	4	3	8		9	10	29	♀ rises 4 1 morn.			5	26	6	34	
Wednesd	17 Rudolph	4	3	56		21	11	25	♂ station- Alphacca south	1 52m.		0	5	25	6	35
Thursday	18 Æneas	5	4	44		3	morn.	♂ ^{in apo} 2 4 2 13 m.	♂ Ψ			0	5	24	6	36
Friday	19 Anicetus	6	5	33		15	12	40	7* sets 9 15 e.			1	5	23	6	37
Saturday	20 Sulpitius	7	6	21		28	1	23	♂ ^{rises 12 17 m.} ♀ in ♂			1	5	22	6	38

16] *Jubilate. 3. Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 13 hours 20 min

Sunday	21 Adolarius	8	7	9		10	2	7	♂ h	Antares south 2 25 m		ers		15	20	6	40
Monday	22 Cajus	8	7	58		24	2	43	h	rises 3 58	morn.			15	19	6	41
Tuesday	23 <i>St. George</i>	9	8	45		5	3	14	♀	rises 3 55	morn.			25	18	6	42
Wednesday	24 Albert	10	9	32		23	3	48	☾	gr. libration east				25	17	6	43
Thursday	25 <i>Mark Evan.</i>	11	10	20		2	4	19	☾	sets 11 40	e.			25	16	6	44
Friday	26 Cletus	11	11	10		14	4	50	♂	rises 12 3	morn.			25	15	6	45
Saturday	27 Anastasius	12	morn.			26	5	23		Arcturus so. 11 50	e.			25	13	6	47

17] *Cantate.* 4. *Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 13 hours 36 min.

Sunday	28 Vitalis	112	2	13	rises		28. h rises 3 35m	35	12	6	48
Monday	29 Sybilla	112	56	26	8 44		♀ rises 3 49 m.	35	10	6	50
Tuesday	30 Eutropius	2	1	54	10	9 57	 in perigee ♀ in Aphelion	35	9	6	51

April has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 5th, at 10 o'clock 20 minutes in the forenoon; windy.

New moon the 12th, at 2 o'clock 5 minutes in the afternoon; warm.

First quarter the 20th, at 3 o'clock 38 minutes in the afternoon; pleasant.

Full moon the 28th, at 1 o'clock 4 minutes in the morning; frosty.

Probable State of the Weather.

APRIL: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, changeable; 5th, 6th, 7th, windy and cold; 8th, 9th, clear; 10th, 11th, 12th, pleasant and warm; 13th, 14th, changeable; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, rain; 21st, 22d, clear; 23d, 24th, cold; 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, frosty.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	1	Susquehanna	8	Adams	15
Greene	1	Lehigh	8	Lackawanna	15
Philadelphia	1	Wyoming	8	Centre	22
Tioga	1	Northampton	8	Venango	22
Carbon	8	York	15	Juniata	22
Huntingdon	8	Mifflin	15	Franklin	22
Perry	8	Lancaster	15	Chester	22
Clarion	8	Bedford	15		

MARVELOUS STRENGTH OF BIRDS.

Birds can eat and digest from ten to thirty times as much food in proportion to their size as men can. If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen chickens for breakfast and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Relative to the bird's size these seeds were as big as an ordinary lunch basket would be to a full grown man.

A bird's strength is equally amazing. A white-tailed eagle weighing twelve pounds, with a wingspread of six feet, has been known to pounce on a pig weighing forty-two pounds, raise it to a height of 100 feet and fly off with it. The bird had covered a distance of half a mile before the pig's owner succeeded in shooting the thief.

Birds can and do work far harder than human beings. A pair of house martins when nesting will feed their young once in 20 seconds—that is, each bird, male and female, makes ninety journeys to and fro in an hour, or about 1,000 a day. It must be remembered that on each journey the bird has the added work of catching the worm.

—Of Course.—“I heard a man say that Adam and Eve wor Chinese,” remarked Cassidy.

“Go 'long wid ye,” replied Casey, “shure, anny one could tell they wor Irish.”

“Is it so?”

“Av coorse. They wor evicted, so they must 'a' been Irish.”



KEROSENE FOR SHEEP DIP.

How an Emulsion Can Be Made for Use Upon the Animals Suffering with Tick.

It has long been known that kerosene is a useful remedy for tick infected cattle and mange infested sheep. However, the difficulty experienced in emulsifying the oil and thus removing its irritant effect on the animals has always proved a serious objection. The bureau of animal industry has experimented carefully with this matter and after a number of trials of different combinations of crude oil, soap and water, the following formula was decided upon as the one best suited to the uses we had in view: Crude petroleum, two gallons; water, one-half gallon; hard soap, one-half pound.

Dissolve the soap in the water with the aid of heat; to this solution add the crude petroleum, mix with a spray pump or shake vigorously, and dilute with the desired amount of water. Soft water should, of course, be used. Various forms of hard and soft soaps were tried, but soap with an amount of free alkali equivalent to 0.9 per cent. of sodium hydroxide gave the best emulsion. Laundry soaps were quite satisfactory, but toilet soaps in the main are not suitable.

An emulsion of crude petroleum made according to this modified formula will stand indefinitely without any tendency toward a separation of the oil and water and can be diluted in any proportion with cold soft water. After sufficient dilution to produce a ten per cent. emulsion, a number of hours are required for all of the oil to rise to the surface, but if the mixture is agitated occasionally no separation takes place. After long standing the oil separates in the form of a creamlike layer which is easily mixed with the water again by stirring.

In preparing this emulsion for use in the field, the Orange Judd Farmer suggests, a large spray pump capable of mixing 25 gallons has been used with perfect success. The above formula applies most particularly to Beaumont crude petroleum but has worked successfully with other crude oil.

—Disappointed.—“Well, Tommy,” said the hostess, when the meal was over, “what is it?”

“Where's the pie?” demanded the little guest. “Ma told me not to ask for two pieces an' I ain't seen one piece yet.”

MAY 5th, Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H. W. h.	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun. sets. h. m.
Wednesd	1 <i>Philip & Ja.</i>	3	2 53		22 11 3	♂♂♂ 2 sets 11 20 e.	35	76	53
Thursday	2 Sigismund	3	3 54		3 morn.	♂♂♂ 8♂♂ ♀ gr. hel. lat. south	35	66	54
Friday	3 <i>Inv. of Cross</i>	4	4 54		16 12 31	♂ rises 11 46 e. ♀ in 8	35	56	55
Saturday	4 Florianus	5	5 53		28 1 19	♂ 4. Regulus south 7 11 e.	35	46	56
18] <i>Rogate 5th Sunday after Easter.</i> John 16. Days' length 13 hours 52 min.									
Sunday	5 Godard	6	6 48		9 2 0	♂ rises 3 8 morn.	35	36	57
Monday	6 Aggeus	7	7 40		23 2 39	♂ spica south 10 24 e.	45	26	58
Tuesday	7 Domicilla	8	8 29		8 3 8	♂ gr. libr. west 8♂♂	45	17	59
Wednesd	8 Stanislaus	9	9 16		21 3 38	2 sets 10 57 e.	45	07	0
Thursday	9 <i>Ascension</i>	10	10 1		7 4 7	♂♂♂ ♀ rises 3 33 m.	44	59	1
Friday	10 Gordianus	11	10 46		20 4 35	♂♂♂ ♂ rises 11 26 e.	44	58	2
Saturday	11 Mamertus	12	11 31		6 5 6	7* sets 7 55 e.	44	57	3
19] <i>Exaudi 6th Sunday after Easter.</i> John 15. Days' length 14 hours 8 min.									
Sunday	12 Pancratius	1 even- ing	16		19 sets.	♂ 12. ♀ rises 2 41 m	44	56	7 4
Monday	13 Servatius	2	1 3		5 8 21	♂ Librae so. 11 42 e	44	55	7 5
Tuesday	14 Christianus	3	1 50		18 9 18	Vega south 3 8 m.	44	54	7 6
Wednesd	15 Sophia	4	2 38		11 10 10	Alphacca so. 11 54 e.	44	53	7 7
Thursday	16 Peregrinus	4	3 27		14 11 0	♂ in apo. ♂ 2♂♂ 2 sets 10 32 e. ♂ ♀♂♂	44	52	7 8
Friday	17 Jodocus	5	4 15		27 11 44	♀ rises 3 30 m. ♂ in 8	44	52	7 8
Saturday	18 Liborius	6	5 3		9 morn.	♂ rises 11 6 e.	44	51	7 9
20] <i>Whitsuntide.</i> John 14. Days' length 14 hours 20 min.									
Sunday	19 <i>Whitsunday</i>	7	5 50		23 12 13	♂ rises 2 16 m.	44	50	7 10
Monday	20 <i>Whitmonday</i>	8	6 37		8 12 47	♂ 20. Arctur south 10 20 e.	44	49	7 11
Tuesday	21 Prudens	9	7 23		20 1 16	♂ in 8 ♂ 2♂♂ ♂ en- ters	44	48	7 12
Wednesd	22 <i>Emberday</i>	9	8 10		2 1 47	♂ gr. libr. east. ♀ gr. hel. lat. s	44	47	7 13
Thursday	23 Desiderius	10	8 58		14 2 16	♂♂♂ Superior	44	46	7 14
Friday	24 Esther	10	9 47		28 2 46	♀ rises 3 28 m.	34	46	7 14
Saturday	25 Urbanus	11	10 37		10 3 18	♂ rises 10 45 e.	34	45	7 15
21] <i>Trinity Sunday.</i> John 3. Days' length 14 hours 32 min.									
Sunday	26 Edward	12	11 37		24 3 51	♂ in Perihelion	34	44	7 16
Monday	27 Lucianus	1 morn.	♂		4 rises.	♂ 27. 2 sets 9 57 e.	34	43	7 17
Tuesday	28 William	2	12 37		16 8 45	♂ in perigee Pollux sets 11 1 e.	34	43	7 17
Wednesd	29 Maximilian	2	1 39		28 9 52	♂♂♂ ♀ rises 1 46 m.	34	42	7 18
Thursday	30 <i>Decorat'on day Cor. Christi</i>	3	2 43		10 10 53	♂♂♂ Antares rises 7 30 e.	34	41	7 19
Friday	31 Manilius	4	3 44		22 11 40	♀ rises 3 25 m. ♂ in 8	34	41	7 19

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 4th, at 4 o'clock 53 minutes in the afternoon; warm.

New moon the 12th, at 3 o'clock 59 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 20th, at 8 o'clock 27 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Full moon the 27th, at 9 o'clock 17 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

MAY: 1st, 2d, clear; 3d, 4th, 5th, warm; 6th, 7th, clear; 8th, 9th, cloudy; 10th, 11th, 12th, rain; 13th, 14th, 15th, cloudy; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear; 19th, 20th, 21st, changeable; 22d, 23d, rain; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, changeable; 29th, 30th, 31st, cool.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	6 Forest	20 Cumberland	13
Bradford	6 Lawrence	13 Union	20
Schuylkill	6 Crawford	13 Bucks	20
Wayne	6 Westmoreland	13 M'Kean	27
Columbia	6 Jefferson	13 Montour	27
Northumberland	6 Washington	13 Monroe	27
Cameron	6 Clinton	13 Elk	27
Luzerne	13 Clearfield	13 Sullivan	27
Erie	13 Somerset	13	

HOW TO KEEP MILK SWEET.

Mr. W. J. Frazer of the Illinois Experiment station, gives these suggestions in regard to securing milk from your own cows that will keep sweet for a remarkable length of time:

"Keep the cows clean, and do not compel or allow them to wade and live in filth. This means clean yards and clean, well-bedded stalls. Everything short of this is positively repulsive and should not be tolerated any longer in a civilized community.

"Stop the filthy habit known as 'wetting the teats,' by which is meant the drawing of a little milk into the hands with which to wet the teats before and during milking, leaving the excess of filthy milk to drop from the hands and teats into the pail.

"Wash all utensils clean by first using lukewarm water, afterwards washing in warm water, and rinsing in an abundance of boiling water, then exposing until the next using in direct sunlight, which is a good sterilizer.

"Use milk pails, cans, etc., for no other purpose but to hold milk.

"Keep out of these utensils all sour or tainted milk, even after they have been used for the day. Using them for this purpose at any time infects them so badly that no amount of washing is likely to clean them. Bacteria are invisible, and millions can find lodging in the thin film of moisture that remains after dishes are apparently clean.

"Brush down the cobwebs and keep the barn free from accumulations of dust and trash.

"Whitewash the barn at least once a year."



SOAPS AS INSECTICIDES.

They Are Effective if the Soap is of First-Class Quality—Make Your Own Soap.









A communication from the New York experiment station relative to the quality of soaps for insecticides, says:

Whale oil, or fish oil soaps are among the best of contact insecticides if they are of good quality, since they are inexpensive, easy to use, safe and effective. In practice, however, they have been found to give varying results, some lots of the solutions made from such soaps failing to kill many of the same kind of insects that other lots of the same apparent strength destroyed completely. The continued occurrence of such failures casts suspicion upon the soaps, and examinations at the experiment station, by the exact methods of the chemist, proved that they vary to a surprising extent. The best sample contained four times as much actual soap as the poorest one, and one sample of a certain brand was only half as good a soap as another sample of the same brand from a different package. So unreliable were these soaps that the best solution of the problem appeared to be for the users to make the soap at home, if feasible, and a very few trials showed the process of making to be very simple and inexpensive.

The soap is made by thorough mixing of easily obtained materials, without heating. To make 40 pounds of soap, containing 60 per cent. actual soap, requires six pounds of caustic soda, 22 pounds of fish oil and 1½ gallons of water. The soda is first dissolved in the water and the oil then added gradually with constant and vigorous stirring. This soap can be made at a cost of three cents a pound or less. Used at the rate of one pound to seven gallons of water, the solution will destroy plant lice, scales and other soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to foliage.

—Big Profit in Geese.—Geese come as near being all profits as any stock raised largely on grass, and are practically self supporting. They do not require a large pasture field, but one that produces a good yield. And a huge grain occasionally, and seldom subject to any kind of disease, and They only require water for drinking purposes, same as a hen. They are louse and mite proof, and seldom subject to any kind of disease, and hawks seldom prey upon the young goslings.










JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Saturday	1 Nicodemus	5	4 43	 8	morn.	♀ rises 3 19 m.	3	4 40	7 20
22] 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 40 min.									
Sunday	2 Marcellus	5	5 37	 20	12 23	♂ rises 9 59 e.	24	40	7 20
Monday	3 Erasmus	6	6 27	 21	12 54	♂ 3. ☾ gr. libr. west	24	39	7 21
Tuesday	4 Darius	7	7 15	 14	1 12	♂ ☾ ☾ rises 1 16 m.	24	39	7 21
Wednesd	5 Bonifacius	8	8 1	 26	1 44	♂ gr. hel. lat. n. ♂ station-ary	24	39	7 21
Thursday	6 Artemus	9	8 45	 10	2 12	☾ sets 9 26 e.	24	38	7 22
Friday	7 Lucretia	10	9 29	 22	2 42	Aldebaran rises 9 29 e	14	38	7 22
Saturday	8 Medardus	11	10 14	 9	3 5	♂ ☾ ☾ ♀ rises 3 13 m.	14	37	7 23

23] 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 46 min.

Sunday	9 Barnimus	12	11	6		21	3	36		Sirius sets 8 38e.	14	37	7	23
Monday	10 Flavius	1	11	46		8	4	14		10. ♂ rises 9 49e.	14	37	7	23
Tuesday	11 Barnabas	2	^{even} ing	34		21	sets.	h	♂ rises 12 50 m.	14	36	7	24	
Wednesd	12 Basilides	3	1	23		1	8	8	ⁱⁿ Apogee	♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂	04	36	7	24
Thursday	13 Tobias	4	2	11		13	8	59	♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂♂	sets 9 3e. ♀ in ♂	4	36	7	24
Friday	14 Heliseus	4	2	59		23	9	43	Antares south 10 49e.	4	35	7	25	
Saturday	15 Vitus	5	3	46		9	10	24	♂♂♂♂ ♀ rises 3 13m. ☾	4	35	7	25	

24] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	16 Rolandus	6	4	33		25	11	0	Librae south 9 2 e.	0	4	35	7	25
Monday	17 Nicander	6	5	18		8	11	34	 ♂ rises 9 21 e.	1	4	35	7	25
Tuesday	18 Arnolphus	7	6	3		24	morn.		18 h rises 12 22 m.	1	4	35	7	25
Wednesd	19 Gervasius	8	6	49		7	12	32	☾ gr. libr. east ☐ h ☉	1	4	35	7	25
Thursday	20 Sylverius	9	7	36		23	12	55	☿ sets 8 42 e.	1	4	35	7	25
Friday	21 Raphael	9	8	26		6	1	7	Altair south 1 57 m.	1	4	35	7	25
Saturday	22 Achatlus	10	9	19		22	1	46	Summer commences Longest Day. ☉ enters ☿	2	4	34	7	26

25] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	23 Agrippina	11 10 17		5 2 21	♀ rises 3 14 m.	24 35 7 25
Monday	24 <i>John, Bapt.</i>	12 11 18		21 3 1	 Arcturus so. 8 5e	24 35 7 25
Tuesday	25 Elogius	1 morn.		4 rises	 25. ^{in Peri-gee} ^{rises 11 55 m.}	24 35 7 25
Wednesd	26 Jeremiah	2 12 22		18 8 34	♂  ♂  rises 8 43e	24 35 7 25
Thursday	27 7 Sleepers	3 1 27		2 9 32	♂ ^{gr. elong. east}  ^{sets 8 10 e.} ♀ in ♂	34 35 7 25
Friday	28 Leo	3 2 29		15 10 18	♂ sets 8 17 e. 	34 36 7 24
Saturday	29 <i>St. Peter</i>	4 3 27		29 10 57	♂ in ♂ Spica sets 12 10m	34 36 7 24

26] *5th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

Sunday	30 Lucina	5	4	21	11	11	33	Regulus sets 10 8 e.	34	36	7	24
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June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 3rd, at 12 o'clock 19 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

New moon the 10th, at 6 o'clock 49 minutes in the evening; clear.

First quarter the 18th, at 9 o'clock 55 minutes in the evening; rain.

Full moon the 25th, at 4 o'clock 27 minutes in the evening; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

JUNE: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear; 4th, 5th, cloudy; 6th, 7th, rain; 8th, 9th, 10th, clear; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear; 14th, 15th, warm; 16th, 17th, cloudy; 18th, 19th, 20th, rain; 21st, 22d, sultry; 23d, 24th, 25th, thunderstorms; 26th, 27th, clear and cool; 28th, 29th, 30th, cloudy.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	3 Lycoming	3 Dauphin	
Warren	3 Indiana	3 Potter	10
Armstrong	3 Lehigh	3 Northampton	10
Delaware	3 Montgomery	3 Carbon	10
Fayette	3 Cambria	3 Fulton	11
Allegheny	3 Lebanon	3 Greene	17
Beaver	3 Pike	3 Berks	17
Butler	3 Mercer	3 Blair	17
Luzerne	3 Snyder	3 Lackawanna	24

A STRENGTHENING BATH.

Just try this some morning when you feel particularly "good-for-nothing." It is wonderful what toning up qualities lie in the "at home" salt bath. The pores must be unclogged by a good scrubbing and scouring in a plain water bath of about 95 degrees. Then, while still in the water, have someone (if you cannot do it yourself) take handfuls of coarse, moist salt and scrub your body and limbs thoroughly with it, washing it off with clean cold water. Then when drying off, take a soft, coarse towel (Turkish toweling preferred), and give yourself a quick and thorough rubbing down, not missing any part of the body or limbs, and I will warrant you will feel much better than when you began to bathe. For one whose system is exhausted, it is well to have an attendant to do the 'strenuous' part of the bath, the bather helping as able, but for the friction after coming out of the water, it is as well to let a skilled attendant do that. The massage movements are easily learned, and anyone may give the bath and the after friction, with the help of the patient.

—Feminine Economy.—The following letter was received from his sister by a New Yorker, who was away from home on a visit:

"I am sending by mail a parcel containing the golf coat you want. As the brass buttons are heavy, I have cut them off to save postage. Your loving sister,
J—.

"P. S.—You will find the buttons in the right hand pocket of the coat."



TREES AND LIGHTNING.

Open Field the Safest Place—Elms and Oaks Most Often Hit.

About the most dangerous place to seek shelter in a thunderstorm is under an oak or elm tree. This fact has long been known to scientists, but many persons are killed every year by lightning because of the lack or disregard of this knowledge.

The total annual loss of life by lightning is not known, for complete statistics on the subject have never been kept. A few years ago the United States Weather Bureau attempted something of the kind in a tentative way. Its experts figured out the average number of persons killed by lightning yearly in the United States as 312. But this was not complete. From several States in the Union the Weather Bureau received no reports.

The reports received did show that of all that lightning killed only a few were struck in the open field. Most of the killed and injured it was found, had sought shelter from thunderstorms under trees, in doorways of barns or near chimneys.

While no record of the kinds of trees most often struck by lightning has ever been kept in the United States, the lightning rod conference held in England in 1881 reported that in the United Kingdom the trees most often struck were the elm, oak, ash and poplar. It also said that the beech, birch and maple were seldom touched by lightning.

For a period of eleven years in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold exhaustive records were kept of all trees struck by lightning. These showed that trees standing near water seemed to be the most likely to be hit and gave this table of comparative danger: Oaks, 100; elms, 77; pines, 33; firs, 10; fir trees in general, 27; beeches, by far the safest of all forest trees, 2.










A DOUBTFUL POINT.

Mr. Cassidy surveyed the examining counsel with undisguised contempt, which in nowise disconcerted the lawyer.










And why, may I ask, did you not go to the help of the defendant, in the fight?" inquired the lawyer.

"For the reason," said Mr. Cassidy, in a tone of blighting scorn, "that at the time I had no means of knowing which of them would be the defendant, sir!"










JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 Theobald	6	5 11	 24	morn.	 gr. libr. w. δ hC	34	367	24
Tuesday	2 Visit. V. M.	7	5 58	 5	12 31	 2 Regulus sets 10 e	44	377	23
Wednesday	3 Cornelius	7	6 44	 19	12 59	 \odot Υ sets 8 5 e.	44	377	23
Thursday	4 Independence	8	7 28	 3	1 13	Wega south 11 42 e.	44	377	23
Friday	5 Demetrius	9	8 13	 17	1 42	δ Ψ \odot \oplus in Aphelion	44	387	22
Saturday	6 John Huss	10	8 58	 29	2 5	δ \odot δ south 5 1 m.	44	387	22











27] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 42 min.

Sunday	7 Edelburga	10	9 44	 11	2 50	η rises 11 9 e.	44	397	21
Monday	8 Aquilla	11	10 31	 23	3 30	δ Ψ \odot η rises 3 23 m	54	397	21
Tuesday	9 Zeno	12	11 19	 8	4 15	 \odot in apogee δ in Aphelion	54	397	21
Wednesday	10 Israel	1	evening 8	 20	sets.	 10. δ Ψ \odot η station-ary	54	407	20
Thursday	11 Pius	2	12 56	 4	8 24	Dog Days begin (Υ in \odot)	54	407	20
Friday	12 Henry	2	1 44	 16	9 1	δ Ψ \odot δ nearest the \oplus	54	417	19
Saturday	13 Margaret	3	2 31	 28	9 36	δ south 4 33 m.	54	417	19








28] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days' length 14 hours 36 min.

Sunday	14 Bonavent	4	3 16	 10	10 9	η rises 10 31 e.	54	427	18
Monday	15 Apostles' day	4	4 1	 23	10 36	η rises 3 42 m.	64	437	17
Tuesday	16 Hilary	5	4 45	 8	11 6	δ Υ \odot Altair so. 121 m	64	437	17
Wednesday	17 Alexius	6	5 31	 21	11 36	 gr. libr. east Antares south 8 34 e.	64	447	16
Thursday	18 Maternus	7	6 18	 3	morn.	 18. η in \odot Fomalhaut south 3 10 m	64	457	15
Friday	19 Ruffina	8	7 8	 16	12 30	δ Ψ \odot Markab south 3 14 m.	64	467	14
Saturday	20 Elias	9	8 1	 28	12 55	δ south 4 5 m.	64	467	14

29] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 14 hours 26 min.

Sunday	21 Praxedes	10	8 59	 10	1 46	δ Ψ \odot η sets 10 21 e.	64	477	13
Monday	22 Mary Magd.	11	10 1	 23	2 27	η rises 3 44 m \odot enters 	64	487	12
Tuesday	23 Apollinaris	12	11 5	 9	3 25	 \odot in perigee δ \odot δ Ψ \odot η \odot	64	497	11
Wednesday	24 Christiana	1	morn.	 22	rises.	 24. δ \odot \odot inferior (Υ in \odot)	64	507	10
Thursday	25 St. James	1	12 8	 8	8 5	Pollux sets 8 19 e. \odot	64	517	9
Friday	26 St. Anna	2	1 10	 21	9 0	Arctur sets 1 3 m.	64	527	8
Saturday	27 Martha	3	2 7	 3	9 30	δ south 3 37 m.	64	537	7

30] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 14 min.

Sunday	28 Pantaleon	4	3 1	 15	10 2	δ hC η rises 9 46 e.	64	537	7
Monday	29 Beatrix	5	3 51	 27	10 33	 gr. libr. west δ gr. hel. lat. s.	64	547	6
Tuesday	30 Abdon	6	4 38	 9	11 2	 η rises 3 56 m.	64	557	5
Wednesday	31 Germanus	7	5 24	 22	11 34	 31. δ Υ \odot	64	567	4

MARS (δ) is on the 6th in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

JUPITER (Υ) is on the 16. in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 2nd, at 9 o'clock 33 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

New moon the 10th, at 10 o'clock 17 minutes in the morning; thunderstorm.

First quarter the 18th, at 8 o'clock 11 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Full moon the 24th, at 11 o'clock 29 minutes in the evening; warm.

Last quarter the 31st, at 9 o'clock 25 minutes in the evening; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

JULY: 1st, 2d, 3d, changeable; 4th, 5th, 6th, warm; 7th, 8th, 9th, sultry; 10th, 11th, thunderstorms; 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, warm; 16th, 17th, dry; 18th, 19th, 20th, changeable; 21st, 22d, sultry; 23d, cloudy; 24th, 25th, 26th, hottest days; 27th, 28th, clear; 29th, 30th, cloudy; 31st, rain.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1	Allegheny	1
Schuylkill	1		

NOTES ON POTATO BLIGHT.

The spread of potato blight is of deeper interest to the potato grower than the spread of the potato bug pest, because the blight is more insidious and harder to check.

Spraying is the most effective method of preventing potato blight, says the Farmer's Review, but it must be used before the blight has appeared, that the tender fungi may be killed as soon as they reach the surface of the potato foliage.

The blight plant grows up inside the potato plant and is not noticed till it begins to produce seed, drawing all of its sustenance from the potato plant. When the black spores appear the mischief is then mostly done. That is why spraying at that time is largely ineffective.

Spray with Bordeaux mixture, which is made by combining four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of fresh lime and 50 gallons of water. The spraying should be done during the first two weeks of July.

THE HOT SAND BAG.

We are all acquainted with the virtues of the hot water bag, but many persons are not aware of the fact that a hot sand bag is better, says Modern Housekeeping. The way to prepare it is this: Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove, make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out and also enable the person using it to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or on the top of the stove. After once using this no further recourse will be had to the hot water bottle.



THE SILO TO PREVENT DECREASE IN MILK.

A report comes to us, says Hoard's Dairyman, that the flow of milk in many states is rapidly decreasing, because of the poor pasture. After all that has been said and written, is it not strange that more dairy farmers do not build silos or raise soiling crops to prevent any abnormal decrease in milk flow during the months of July and August? These months are frequently rather dry, and the feeding of cattle becomes quite as necessary as during the months of January and February.

The silo is not only the solution to prevent the cows from shrinking abnormally fast in milk flow, but it is one of the most economical ways of feeding. It takes two acres of average pasture land to support a cow during the summer months, while an acre of silage, yielding ten tons of corn, will furnish her 40 pounds a day of succulent roughage for 500 days.




It is a very common practice on the continent of Europe to keep the cows in the stable and carry the forage to them, but we are scarcely ready to adopt that system yet. Nevertheless, the time is not far distant when a part of the cow's summer ration will be supplied from the silo. Many dairymen now find the silo quite as indispensable during the summer months as they do in the winter. They feed from 20 to 25 pounds of silage daily to each cow, and the herd is permitted to run in the pasture only half the time.

The real merits of the silo can be summed up as follows:

- (1) Silage is more palatable the year through than dry corn fodder.
- (2) It is succulent, which make it a satisfactory substitute for grass.
- (3) Stock will consume more silage than dry roughage.
- (4) It greatly increases the number of animals that can be kept on a given acreage.
- (5) The silo assures plenty of green feed during dry summers when there is a shortage of grass.
- (6) Silage keeps stock in good condition.
- (7) It furnishes an abundance of prepared cheap and succulent roughage for all seasons of the year.

—To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by our fortunes, and not your fortunes by your desires.








AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Thursday	1 <i>Lammas Day</i>	8	6 10	 8	morn.	♂ ♀ 2 h rises 9 29 e.	64	57	3
Friday	2 Stephen	8	6 55	 20	12 30	Altair south 10 58 e.	64	58	2
Saturday	3 Augustus	9	7 41	 2	12 50	♂ Stationary ^{Fomal south} 28m	64	59	1

31] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 14 hours 00 min.

Sunday	4 Dominic	10	8	28	14	1	29	Sirius rises 4 38 m.	65	07	0
Monday	5 Oswald	10	9	16	26	2	11	ⁱⁿ Apogee 7* rises 11 10e.	65	16	59
Tuesday	6 Tr. of Christ	11	10	4	9	3	1	♂♂ Spica sets 9 37e	65	26	58
Wednesd	7 Donatus	12	10	53	22	3	43	♂♂ ♀♂ ♀♂ ^{rises} 46 m. ♀ in ☾	55	36	57
Thursday	8 Emilius		11	41	7	sets		♂♀ ♀ ^{rises} 4 4 m. ☾	55	46	56
Friday	9 Ericus	1	even- ing	28	21	7	38	9. ♂ Stationary	55	56	55
Saturday	10 St. Lawrence	2	1	14	2	8	10	♂♂ ♀ h rises 8 53 e.	55	66	54






32] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 46 min.

Sunday	11 Titus	3	2	0		14	8	45	♂ sets 1 27 m.	55	76	53
Monday	12 Clara	4	2	44		27	9	8	♂ gr. Elong. west ♂ rises 4 27 e.	55	96	51
Tuesday	13 Hildebert	4	3	29		8	9	37	Rigel rises 2 4 e.	55	106	50
Wednesd	14 Eusebius	5	4	15		20	10	7	☾ gr. libration east	45	116	49
Thursday	15 <i>Asc. V.M.</i>	6	5	3		7	10	38	☾ ♀ rises 4 32 m.	45	126	48
Friday	16 Rochus	7	5	54		19	11	12	☾ 16. ♀ rises 3 21 m.	45	136	47
Saturday	17 Bertram	8	6	48		6	11	55	♂ in ☾ Achernar south 3 54 m.	45	146	46

33] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 13 hours 30 min.

Sunday	18 Agapetus	8 7 46		18 morn.	h rises 8 21 e.	45 156 45
Monday	19 Sebaldus	9 8 47		5 12 44	♂♄ ♂♂♄ ♂ ^{sets} 12 58 m.	35 176 43
Tuesday	20 Bernard	10 9 40		17 1 31	♀ in Perihelion ♄in♄	35 186 42
Wednesd	21 Rebecca	11 10 50		4 2 21	♄ ⁱⁿ per. Vega so. 8 35e. ♀	35 196 41
Thursday	22 Philibert	12 11 51		16 3 19	♂ in Perihelion	35 206 40
Friday	23 Zacheus	1 morn.		3 rises	♄♄ ♀♄ ^{4 51m} ♂ ^{enters} ♄	25 216 39
Saturday	24 St. Barthol.	2 12 46		15 7 59	♄♄♄ ♄ rises 2 57 m.	25 236 37

34] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 13 hours 12 min.

Sunday	25 Ludovicus	3	1	38		0	8	19	♂ hC Dog days end	25	246	36
Monday	26 Samuel	3	2	28		14	8	58	♂ gr. libration west	25	256	35
Tuesday	27 Gebhard	4	3	16		27	9	28	♂ sets 12 36 m.	15	266	34
Wednesd	28 <i>St. Augustin</i>	5	4	3		10	9	59	h rises 7 40 e.	15	276	33
Thursday	29 <i>St. John beh.</i>	5	4	49		24	10	32	Markab south 12 33 e.	15	286	32
Friday	30 Benjamin	6	5	36		9	11	9	♂ 30. ♀ rises 5 7 m.	05	306	30
Saturday	31 Paulinus	7	6	23		23	11	48	♂ rises 2 37 m.	05	316	29

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 9th, at 1 o'clock 36 minutes in the morning; clear and warm.

First quarter the 16th, at 4 o'clock 5 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Full moon the 23rd, at 7 o'clock 15 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 30th, at 12 o'clock 27 minutes in the afternoon; rain and cool.

Probable State of the Weather.

AUGUST: 1st, 2d, showers; 3d, 4th, cool; 5th, 6th, 7th, clear; 8th, 9th, 10th, clear and warm; 11th, 12th, 13th, sultry; 14th, 15th, 16th, changeable; 17th, 18th, 19th, rain; 20th, 21st, 22d, clear; 23d, changeable; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear and warm; 27th, 28th, sultry; 29th, cloudy, 30th, 31st, rain and cool.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	5 Clarion	12 Venango	26
Perry	5 Wyoming	12 Mifflin	26
Susquehanna	12 Adams	19 Tioga	26
Northampton	12 Washington	19 York	26
Chester	12 Centre	26 Westmoreland	26

BEGINNING OF THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

"To Account Conscience." This account was opened by the United States government in 1811. It would not be fair to infer from this fact that the American conscience had its awakening at so late a date in the country's history, but that year witnessed the first return to the government, as the result of the "still small voice," of money of which it had been defrauded some time before. President Madison found on his desk one morning an unsigned letter in which the writer confessed to defrauding the government of \$2, for which his conscience had made him suffer sorely. This amount was enclosed with the request that it be turned into the national treasury, the writer expressing the hope that this full restitution and repentance would restore a clear and easy conscience.

Up to date the amount received by those who have defrauded the government and become conscience stricken is \$400,000.

WANTED A MIRACLE.

It was a bluff spoken Englishman who was consulted as to the warming of a church during the cold weather. "Give me \$60 a year," said he, "and I will guarantee to 'eat this church.'"

On the steamboat last summer Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh, gave to a fellow passenger this story, which he vouched for:

An English farmer had a number of guests to dinner, and was about to help them to some rabbit, when he discovered that the dish was cold. Calling the servant, he exclaimed, "Here, Mary, 'ake this rabbit out and 'eat it, and bring it back a little 'otter!'"



INDUCING AN EARLY MOULT.

It is sometimes complained that it is difficult to get eggs in October, November and December because the old birds are all moulting (and recovering from the moult), and the young birds are not yet mature enough to lay. We met a poultry farmer living in western New York at the state fair, Syracuse, who told us "they had moulted out" about 400 White Wyandotte hens each year for the past four years, and it had been a decidedly profitable business. They sold eggs for incubator hatching sufficient to pay for the food for those birds all winter, and the eggs-for-market they produced were all clear profit. He explained his method as follows: "Those 400 hens are out in a woodlot of about five acres, there being about 50 hens in each colony house 8 by 12 feet in size; they roost and lay in the houses and roam in the woods all day. We start in reducing the food about August first, steadily reducing it till in a week or 10 days they are not being fed at all. We starve them for a week, or if we see that they are becoming too much reduced we start feeding again a little sooner. We start with feeding a mash made of two parts bran, one part corn meal, one-half part each ground oats, middlings and beef scraps; no green food.

"We feed about a quarter ration for two days, increased to half a ration for four days, then feed all they will eat, twice daily, for a week; then we change to one feed of mash and one of whole grain until they are back on regular rations and in normal condition. They are laying nicely again by the middle of September but great care should be taken to keep them from getting over-fat; at this season of the year, with plenty of food they are liable to become too fat. Our way is to feed a good many oats, keeping them in self-feeding hoppers always at hand. It is surprising how the birds lay in October and November. In December they slacken off, but if cared for rightly will lay fairly well all winter.

"A surprising thing to us is that we rarely lose one of these early moulted birds, the death among them being very much less than formerly, when they moulted late and were slow to recover. The theory of this forcing the moult is that the old feathers dry up and die, and when the birds are fed up again the old feathers drop out and the new ones come on rapidly: as soon as the new coat of feathers is grown the birds start laying. At this time of the year the season is much like spring, and the fertility of the eggs is surprisingly good."

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons. Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m	Miscellaneous Particulars	Sun fast rises m h, m.	Sun sets. h m
35]	14th Sunday after Trinity.			Luke 17.	Days' length 12 hours 56 min.			
Sunday	1 Egidius	8	7 11		3 morn.	♂ gr. Hel. lat. north ♂ gr. Hel. lat. north	05 32	6 28
Monday	2 Eliza	8	7 59		16 12 32	☾ in apogee ♂ ♀	05 33	6 27
Tuesday	3 Mansuetus	9	8 48		29 12 54	♂ ♀ Algenib south 1 21 morn. ☾ in ☿	15 35	6 25
Wednesday	4 Moses	10	9 36		15 1 45	♂ ♀ rises 2 25 m.	15 36	6 24
Thursday	5 Nathaniel	11	10 24		25 2 38	Sirius rises 2 40 m.	15 37	6 23
Friday	6 Magnus	12	11 11		8 3 36	♂ ♀ Superior	25 39	6 21
Saturday	7 Regina	1	11 57		20 sets	♂ ♀ ☽ rises 25 m.	25 40	6 20
36]	15th Sunday after Trinity.			Matth. 6.	Days' length 12 hours 38 min.			
Sunday	8 Nat. V. M.	1 even ing 42		0 7 16	Antares sets 9 36 e.		25 41	6 19
Monday	9 Bruno	2 1 27		13 7 40	♂ sets 12 10 m.		35 43	6 17
Tuesday	10 Pulcheria	3 2 13		27 8 10	☾ gr. libration east		35 44	6 16
Wednesday	11 Protus	3 3 1		9 8 38	♀ gr. hel. lat. north		35 45	6 15
Thursday	12 J. Wickliffe	4 3 50		23 9 15	♂ rises 2 57 m.		45 47	6 13
Friday	13 Amatus	5 4 43		8 9 52	♂ Arcturus south 10e		45 48	6 12
Saturday	14 Elev. Holy +	6 5 39		22 10 38	♂ ♀ ☽ Superior		45 49	6 11
37]	16th Sunday after Trinity.			Luke 7.	Days' length 12 hours 20 min.			
Sunday	15 Nicetas	7 6 37		4 11 36	Fomal south 11 16 e.		55 50	6 10
Monday	16 Euphemia	8 7 37		16 morn.	♂ ♀ ☽ sets 11 56e		55 52	6 8
Tuesday	17 Lampertus	9 8 37		29 12 17	♂ ♀ * rises 8 32 e. ☾ in ☿		65 53	6 7
Wednesday	18 Emberday	10 9 36		11 1 3	☾ in per. ♄ Stationary ☾		65 54	6 6
Thursday	19 Micleta	11 10 32		24 2 12	♂ rises 1 41 m.		65 55	6 5
Friday	20 Jonas	12 11 25		10 3 23	♂ Achernar south 1 40 m.		75 56	6 4
Saturday	21 St. Matthew	1 morn.		23 rises.	♂ ♀ ☽ south 11 41 e		76 57	6 3
38]	17th Sunday after Trinity.			Luke 14.	Days' length 12 hours 2 min.			
Sunday	22 Maurice	2 12 16		9 6 55	Polaris south 1 21 m.		76 59	6 1
Monday	23 Hoseas	2 1 5		21 7 27	Autumn commences Day and Night equal ☾ ent. ☽		86 05	0 0
Tuesday	24 St. John con.	3 1 33		3 7 55	♂ rises 1 25m ☾ gr. libration west		86 25	58
Wednesday	25 Cleophas	4 2 40		15 8 30	♂ in ☿ ☽ sets 11 44 e.		86 35	57
Thursday	26 Justina	4 3 47		28 9 4	♂ in Perihelion		96 45	56
Friday	27 Cosmus	5 4 15		10 9 42	Algol south 2 40 m.		96 65	54
Saturday	28 Wenceslaus	6 5 4		24 10 24	♂ south 11 11 e.		96 75	53
39]	18th Sunday after Trinity.			Matth. 22.	Days' length 11 hours 44 min.			
Sunday	29 St. Michael	7 5 52		11 11 12	♂ 29. Markab south 10 27 e.		106 85	52
Monday	30 Jerome	8 6 41		23 morn.	☾ in apo. ♂ ♀ ☽ ☾ in ☿		106 105	50

VENUS (♀) is on the 14th in Superior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

SATURN (♄) is on the 17th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines all night.

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New Moon the 7th, at 4 o'clock 4 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

First quarter the 14th, at 10 o'clock 40 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 21st, at 4 o'clock 33 minutes in the afternoon; cool.

Last quarter the 29th, at 6 o'clock 37 minutes in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

SEPTEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear, 4th, 5th, clear; 6th, 7th, changeable; 8th, 9th, cloudy; 10th, 11th, warm; 12th, 13th, 14th, clear; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, cool; 19th, 20th, 21st, clear and cool; 22d, 23d, frosty; 24th, 25th, 26th, cold; 27th, 28th, cloudy; 29th, 30th, rain.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	2 Northumberland	2 Elk	16
Schuykill	2 Allegheny	2 Union	16
Philadelphia	2 Franklin	2 Potter	16
Bedford	2 Erie	2 Delaware	16
Cameron	2 Butler	2 Forest	16
Indiana	2 Crawford	9 Montour	16
Juniata	2 Bucks	9 Lebanon	16
Fayette	2 Jefferson	9 Mercer	16
Cambria	2 Clearfield	9 Dauphin	23
Armstrong	2 Lawrence	9 Somerset	23
Lycoming	2 Berks	9 Sullivan	23
Bradford	2 Huntingdon	9 Monroe	23
Warren	2 Cumberland	9 Clinton	23
Lewigh	2 Lancaster	9 Columbia	23

SLEEP REQUIRED.

The amount of sleep required varies with age, sex, temperament, climate and habit. The state of the unborn child is one of unbroken slumber, and the sleep of the infant extends over the greater part of the 24 hours. A child of five or six should sleep fully half its time, and this half gradually shades into a third, which is the standard for adult life. Alfred the Great made a most sensible division of time when he advised eight hours for sleep, eight for vocations and eight for avocations. Did all men live up to this principle, serious inroads would be made on the incomes of doctors and lawyers. Women require more sleep than men, aged persons than people in middle life, mental workers than manual laborers, who take a large part of their rest before midnight. Full habit disposes to sleep, as does the lymphatic temperament. Persons of nervous constitution and great mental activity are inclined to vigilance.

—More Important.—“See here!” exclaimed Poppleigh, “I don’t propose to have that burglar alarm in our bedroom. We’ll put it downstairs in the hall.”

“Nonsense!” replied his wife. “Then we won’t hear it when it goes off.”

“Neither will the baby. That’s the main point.”



KITCHEN NEGLECT.

It is a Great Menace to the Health of the Family.

Every woman appreciates a dainty parlor and a trim dining room, and some few realize the value and beauty of a profusely furnished kitchen. Yet the dust and cobwebs of the neglected parlor contains no essentially evil germs, while the greatest menace to the health of a family lies in the kitchen neglect, and no one can expect a servant to take an interest in keeping in perfect order a dingy dark room, furnished with broken down furniture.

The kitchen needs large windows, through which plenty of light and fresh air can enter. It should have an oiled hardwood floor or one covered with linoleum. Oilcloth will not answer the same purpose. Linoleum is a warm floor covering, and, although not so bright as oilcloth, is far more durable.

The walls may be painted, they may be papered with enameled tile paper or they may be whitened or whitewashed. The old fashioned whitewashed walls have much to commend them, since whitewash acts as a disinfectant and thoroughly purifies the wall every time it is applied, but it can scarcely be renewed oftener than once a year and cannot be cleaned save by a new coat. Enameled paper does not absorb odors or smoky moisture as ordinary paper does and next to the tiles themselves is considered the ideal kitchen wall covering.

The American fashion of keeping pots and kettles and other kitchen utensils in a closet by themselves instead of hanging them on hooks about the kitchen is sensible. The European way of hanging the articles in broad light may add to the picturesque effect of the kitchen, but the utensils collect dust.

—The Prisoner’s Advantage.—The man up for larceny had admitted his guilt when apprehended, but at the trial, his youthful counsel defended him with great obstinacy and unnecessary brilliancy.


“Gentlemen,” said the judge, regarding the jury with a benevolent smile, “the prisoner says he is guilty. His counsel says he is not. You must decide between them.”

Then, after an effective pause, the judge added, “There is one thing to remember, gentlemen. The prisoner was there and his counsel wasn’t.”

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H W	Moon south h m	Moons Place	Moon R & S h m	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m h m	Sun rises h m	Sun sets h m
Tuesday	1 Remigius	8	7 30	♂ 10	12 3	♂ sets 11 33 e.	10 6	11 5	49
Wednesd	2 Christopher Columbus	9	8 17	♂ 23	12 34	♂ ♃ ☐ ♄ ☽ ♀ ^{rises 1 00 m.}	11 6	12 5	48
Thursday	3 Jairus	10	9 4	♂ 4	1 36	Algol south 11 20 e.	11 6	14 5	46
Friday	4 Franciscus	11	9 41	♂ 16	2 26	Markab south 10 3 e.	11 6	15 5	45
Saturday	5 Placidus	11	10 36	♂ 28	3 23	♂ in Aphelion	12 6	16 5	44

40] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 11 hours 26 min.

Sunday	6 Fides	12	11	22		10	4	20		gr. libr. east	12	6	17	5	43			
Monday	7 Amelia	12	even- ing	9		23	sets.		7. $\delta\eta$	Polaris south 12 24 morn.	12	6	19	5	41			
Tuesday	8 Pelagius	1	12	56		8	6	39	$\delta\eta$	Υ rises	12	42	m.	12	6	20	5	40
Wednesd	9 Dionysius	2	1	46		20	7	14	$\square\Psi\odot$	δ sets	11	26	e.	13	6	21	5	39
Thursday	10 Gereon	3	2	39		2	7	52	Achernar	so	12	22	m.	13	6	23	5	37
Friday	11 Burkhard	4	3	34		14	8	35	h	sets	4	00	m.	13	6	24	5	36
Saturday	12 Veritas	5	4	32		26	9	25	Regulus	rises	10	27	e.	13	6	25	5	35

41] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 6 min.

Sunday	13 Coloman	5	5	31		9	10	23		♄♃ Arctur south	8	10e.	146	27	5	33	
Monday	14 Fortunata	6	6	31		24	11	22		♄♂ In Altair per. so. 6. 20c ♀ in ♂	146	28	5	32			
Tuesday	15 Hedwig	7	7	29		8	morn.	♄♂♂ sets	11	21 e.		146	29	5	31		
Wednesday	16 Gallus	8	8	24		20	12	55	♄	rises	12	16 m.	146	30	5	30	
Thursday	17 Florentina	9	9	17		1	1	20	Hamel	south	12	22m.	156	32	5	28	
Friday	18 St. Luke, ev.	10	10	7		13	2	19	♄♃ ♄ station-ary	♄ sets	8	31 m.	156	33	5	27	
Saturday	19 Ptolomy	11	10	56		25	3	27	Fomal	south	9	16 e.	156	35	5	25	

42] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. Days' length 10 hours 48 min.

Sunday	20 Felicianus	12 11 43	9 4 35	☾ sets 5 37 e.	156 365 24
Monday	21 Ursula	1 morn.	24 rises.	☾ 21. ☾ gr. libr. w.	156 375 23
Tuesday	22 Cordula	1 12 30	8 6 26	♂ sets 11 15 e.	156 385 22
Wednesd	23 Severinus	2 1 18	20 6 58	♂ gr. Elong. ♂ sets east ☉ ent-ers	166 395 21
Thursday	24 Salome	3 2 6	3 7 47	Algol south 12 40 m.	166 415 19
Friday	25 Crispin	3 2 55	16 8 17	♂ gr. hel. lat. south	166 425 18
Saturday	26 Amandus	4 3 44	28 9 2	♂ sets 2 56 m.	166 435 17

43] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Days' length 10 hours 32 min.

Sunday	27 Sabina	5	4	33		10	9	53		♂ sets 5 32e	166	44	5	16
Monday	28 Simon Jud.	5	5	22		23	10	42		♂ ⁱⁿ 7* rises 6 3e.	166	45	5	15
Tuesday	29 Zwinglius	6	6	10		9	11	42		♂ ^{apo.} 29. ♀ ^{rises} 11 33e.	166	46	5	14
Wednesd	30 Serapion	7	6	57		21	morn.	♂	sets 11 10 e.	166	48	5	12	
Thursday	31 Reformation	8	7	43		3	1	11	Procyon sets 10 51 e.	166	49	5	11	

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 7th, at 5 o'clock 20 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 14th, at 5 o'clock 2 minutes in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 21st, at 4 o'clock 16 minutes in the morning; windy.

Last quarter the 29th, at 2 o'clock 51 minutes in the morning; windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

OCTOBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear and cool; 4th, 5th, cool; 6th, cloudy; 7th, 8th, rain; 9th, 10th, clear; 11th, 12th, clear; 13th, cloudy; 14th, 15th, rain; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear; 19th, 20th, 21st, windy; 22d, 23d, 24th, clear and cold; 25th, 26th, 27th, clear; 28th, changeable; 29th, 30th, 31st, windy.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburgh

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7 M'Kean	7 Carbon	14
Fulton	7 Wayne	7 Lackawanna	21
Luzerne	7 Montgomery	7 York	21
Allegheny	7 Greene	14 Pike	21
Blair	7 Northampton	14 Chester	28
Snyder	7		

AMERICAN APPLES POPULAR.

Consul-General Mason at Berlin writes as follows to the department of commerce and labor:

"Under the familiar headline 'Another American Danger,' the agrarian and conservative press in Germany is commenting somewhat demurely on the unprecedented influx of American apples this season and the extent to which they have filled and dominated all the more important markets in this country. There is not a fruit store or hardly a market fruit stall or retail grocery shop in Berlin or its suburbs that does not display as a prime attraction one or more barrels of Baldwins, Pippins, or other standard varieties, surmounted by placard bearing the legend, 'Echte Amerikaner.'

"Not only this, but wagons piled with the same attractive merchandise patrol the outlying streets and peddle the American fruit at the uncommonly low price of five cents per pound. This, at a time when ordinary cooking apples grown in Germany and Austria retail for from six to seven cents per pound, has furnished an object lesson of comparative cost, quality, and flavor as between the American and European fruit which cannot be misunderstood or ignored.

"The dimensions to which this special import has grown will be indicated by the fact that the steamship Main, of the North German Lloyd line, landed at Bremen 22,929 barrels and 1,540 boxes of American apples, which is said to be the largest fruit cargo ever carried across the Atlantic in a single vessel."

—The reason why borrowed books are seldom returned is that it is easier to retain the books themselves than what is inside of them.



FRUIT AT WHOLESALE.







































This Custom Is Steadily Growing in Big Cities—
Keep It in Cold Storage.

A practice which is steadily growing in favor among town folk, not alone in New York but in other American cities as well, is that of buying their fruit at wholesale and keeping it in cold storage until needed for consumption. The cost of such storage is now inconsiderable; in most progressive towns space to accommodate a package of about the dimensions of an ordinary flour barrel may be rented for 25 cents a month, or 50 cents for a season of three or four months. Those persons who have once tried the practice are enthusiastic over its advantages, maintaining not only that it is much cheaper than to buy fruit in small quantities from day to day in the retail market, but also that it enables them to get the best fruit that comes to market and to have only the best all the time.

There is a valuable suggestion here for the farmer and fruit grower, says the Country Gentleman. Apples, grapes, pears, quinces, plums, apricots—even peaches and melons, as well as bananas, oranges and grapefruit—can be kept sound and good for a surprising length of time in cold storage. As people come to realize this more generally, the opening for such a trade between townfolk and country growers must increase immensely. There is such an opening now, and the fruitmen whose farms are near enough to the cities to permit them to carry their fruit to the consumer have such an opportunity as never was known before to market all their produce of a kind at one time—the best time for them—and at good prices.

Large growers living at too great a distance from any city to carry their fruit to market themselves would find it both profitable and advantageous to employ an agent in the city to handle this trade for them, soliciting orders from consumers for fruits in bulk at wholesale prices and making the deliveries in season. It is easy enough to find plenty of buyers for good fruits; the fruit-eating habit has increased enormously in the last decade or two—indeed there has been a remarkably widespread awakening to a realization of the value of fruit as a staple article of diet. The one thing needful is to bring the grower and the consumer together. A highly profitable trade is bound to follow.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days	Remarkable Days	H W	Moon south h m	Moons Place	Moon R & S m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises h m	Sun sets h m
Friday	1 <i>All Saints</i>	9	8 28	 16	2 10	Sirius rises 11 10 e.	166	51 5	9
Saturday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	10	9 1	 29	3 14	☾ gr. libration east	166	52 5	8
44] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 14 min.									
Sunday	3 Theophilus	11	10 ( 11	4 16	station-ary Algenib south 9 18 e.	166	53 5	7
Monday	4 Charlotte	12	10 47	 23	5 23	 2 rises 11 9 e.	166	54 5	6
Tuesday	5 Malachi	1	11 32	 10	sets.	 5. ☐ 24 ☉ ♂ 1 18 e.	166	55 5	5
Wednesday	6 Leonard	2	11 39	 23	5 46	♀ in ☿ ☿ ☾ ☿ ☾ ♀ 5 29 e.	166	56 5	4
Thursday	7 Engelbert	3	1 25	 6	6 29	♂ ☿ ♀ ♄ sets 2 7 m.	166	57 5	3
Friday	8 Cecilia	3	2 24	 14	7 19	Polaris south 10 14 e.	166	58 5	2
Saturday	9 Theodore	4	3 25	 29	8 15	☾ in per. ♂ ♄ ☾ 7* south 12 40 m.	166	59 5	1
45] 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 10 hours 00 min.									
Sunday	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>	5	4 26	 11	9 20	Achernar south 10 16 e. ☾ in ☿	167	0 4	1
Monday	11 <i>Melanchton</i>	6	5 25	 23	10 27	 ☐ ☾ 2 rises 10 47 e.	167	14 59	
Tuesday	12 Jonas	6	6 1	 9	11 26	 12. ♂ ☾ ♂ 11 4 e.	167	34 57	
Wednesday	13 Winebert	7	7 13	 21	morn.	♂ in ☿ ♀ sets 5 25 e.	167	44 56	
Thursday	14 Levin	8	8 3	 2	12 46	♂ ☿ ☉ Inferior ♂ ♄ ☾	167	54 55	
Friday	15 Leopold	9	8 51	 15	1 19	♄ sets 1 35 m.	157	64 54	
Saturday	16 Ottomar	10	9 38	 27	2 25	☾ gr. libration west	157	74 53	
46] 25th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 24. Days' length 9 hours 44 min.									
Sunday	17 Alpheus	11	10 24	 9	3 30	Altair sets 10 38 e.	157	84 52	
Monday	18 Gelasius	12	11 1	 24	4 14	 ♂ in Perihelion	157	84 52	
Tuesday	19 <i>Elizabeth</i>	1	11 58	 8	rises.	 19. ♀ rises 10 17 e.	157	94 51	
Wednesday	20 Amos	1	morn.	 22	5 32	♂ sets 11 00 e.	147	104 50	
Thursday	21 <i>Off. V. Mary</i>	2	12 47	 7	6 11	♄ sets 1 11 m.	147	114 49	
Friday	22 Alphonsus	3	1 36	 21	6 55	♀ sets 5 33 e. ☉ enters ♄	147	124 48	
Saturday	23 Clement	3	2 26	 6	7 43	♄ station-ary ♂ ♄ ☾ ☾ in ☿	147	134 47	
47] 26th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 25. Days' length 9 hours 32 min.									
Sunday	24 Chrisogenes	4	3 15	 20	8 46	Rigel south 1 00 m.	137	144 46	
Monday	25 Catherine	5	4 3	 5	9 31	☾ in apogee ♄ station-ary	137	154 45	
Tuesday	26 Conrad	5	4 51	 19	10 29	 ♂ 24 ☾ 2 rises 9 50 e.	137	154 45	
Wednesday	27 Josaphat	6	5 36	 4	11 26	 27. ♂ rises 10 59 e.	127	164 44	
Thursday	28 Guntherus	7	6 21	 18	morn	♄ gr. hel. lat. north	127	174 43	
Friday	29 Saturn	8	7 5	 3	12 28	♄ sets 12 40 m.	127	174 43	
Saturday	30 <i>St. Andrew</i>	8	7 50	 15	12 58	♀ sets 5 39 e.	117	184 42	

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5th, at 5 o'clock 38 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

First quarter the 12th, at 12 o'clock 14 minutes in the afternoon; cloudy.

Full moon the 19th, at 7 o'clock 4 minutes in the evening; frosty.

Last quarter the 27th, at 11 o'clock 21 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

NOVEMBER: 1st, 2d, clear; 3d, 4th, 5th, clear; 6th, 7th, cloudy; 8th, 9th, rain; 10th, 11th, 12th, clear and cold; 13th, 14th, clear; 15th, 16th, cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th, frosty; 20th, 21st, clear; 22d, 23d, rain; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear and cold; 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, clear and frosty.

GENERAL ELECTION

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia

5
18

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Schnylkill	4 Wyoming	11 Perry	18
Philadelphia	4 Lehigh	11 Lancaster	18
Cumberland	11 Cameron	11 Luzerne	18
Crawford	11 Erie	11 Centre	25
Gusquehanna	11 Clarion	11 Venango	25
Adams	11 Washington	11 Tioga	25
Westmoreland	11 Bedford	11 Lycoming	25
Mifflin	11 Elk	18	

OILING THE HARNESS.

Horse World gives the following directions for oiling harness: Take the harness to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in luke warm water to which has been added a little potash. Scrub well with a stiff brush until all grease and dust has been removed. Work the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. It won't do to oil it until it becomes so. Let the parts dry in a place where they will do so slowly. When just moist, oil. For this purpose use cod liver oil. It is the best for the purpose. Besides; if you were to use neat's foot oil, the rats and mice are your enemies at once, while they will not touch a harness oiled with cod liver oil. Give a good dose of oil to all parts, then hang up to dry. When dry, rub well with a soft rag. You will have a splendidly-oiled harness.

COULDN'T BE RELIGIOUS IN FLY TIME.

A western Kansas farmer came to the pastor of his congregation, says the Santa Fe Monitor, and asked that his name be taken off the church books. "What is the trouble, Brother Jones?" asked the surprised pastor. "I supposed you were a faithful follower of the Lamb." "Well, I sorter believe that myself, but there is just no use talkin', a man can't serve the Lord where he has to milk four cows in fly time. After the first heavy frost I'll try this church business again, but just now I'll either have to sell the cows, give up the church or be a durned hypocrite."



SOME LUCKY FRIDAYS.

Which Tend to Upset the Popular Superstition.

Friday is, by a great many people in America, regarded as an unlucky day. The Spanish, however, look on it with very different feelings; Columbus sailed from Palos on Friday, August 3, 1492; the discovery of the New World was made on Friday, October 12, 1492, and many of Spain's noted victories in war have been achieved on this day of ill-omen.

Columbus started on Friday, the fourth of January, 1493, on his return journey to Spain, to announce to Ferdinand and Isabella the glorious result of the expedition, and on the 15th of March, in the same year, also a Friday, he disembarked in Andalusia. He gained his first view of the American continent on Friday, the thirteenth day of June, 1498.

Americans might with good cause regard the day as one of good luck instead of bad, for many stirring and happy events in our history occurred on that day. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22, 1620, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, March 5, 1497, Henry VII. of England gave to John Cabot his dispatch for the voyage that resulted in the discovery of the continent of North America; George Washington was born on Friday, February 22, 1732; the union of the colonies was made on Friday, May 20, 1775.

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday, June 17, 1775, and the surrender at Saratoga took place on Friday, October 17, 1777, which event resulted in France's acknowledging us as a nation, and offering us material aid and encouragement. On a Friday was discovered the treason of Arnold. Another ever memorable Friday is that of October 19, 1781, on which took place the surrender of Yorktown, and on Friday, June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee read the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress.

—In Trouble.—Henpeck—I've been trying all day to find a place where I can buy a second-hand doormat.

Ascum—Second-hand doormat? Why not a new one?

Henpeck—Henrietta says she wouldn't think of letting me wipe my feet on a new one.

DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days	Remarkable Days.	H W h	Moon south h m	Moons Place	Moon R & S h m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m	Sun rises h m	Sun sets. h m
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48] 1st Sunday in Advent. Matth. 21. Days' length 9 hours 22 min.

Sunday	1 Longinus	9	8 36		0 1 58	☾ gr. libr. e. ☿ station-ary	11 7	19 4	41
Monday	2 Candidus	10	9 23		13 3 3	☿ rises 9 36 e.	10 7	19 4	41
Tuesday	3 Fr. Xavier	11	10 14		25 4 9	♂☾ 7* south 11 2 e.	10 7	20 4	40
Wednesday	4 Barbara	11	11 19		7 5 20	♂ sets 10 57 e.	9 7	20 4	40
Thursday	5 Abigail	12	ven- ing 8		21 sets.	☾ 5. ♀ sets 12 16 m.	9 7	21 4	39
Friday	6 St. Nicholas	1	1 1		8 6 12	☾ in per. ♂☿ ♀ sets 5 49 e.	9 7	21 4	39
Saturday	7 Agathon	2	2 13		20 7 24	♂☿ ☿ Regulus rises 10 32 even. ☾ in ☿	8 7	22 4	38

49] 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 21. Days' length 9 hours 18 min.

Sunday	8 Conc. V. M.	3	3 16		2 8 23	Castor south 222m ☾	8 7	22 4	38
Monday	9 Joachim	4	4 15		12 9 25	☿ rises 8 7 e.	7 7	23 4	37
Tuesday	10 Judith	5	5 1		26 10 26	♂ in Aphelion	7 7	23 4	37
Wednesday	11 Barsabas	5	6 1		10 11 23	☾ 11. ♂☿ ☿ sets 10 52 e.	6 7	24 4	36
Thursday	12 Ottilia	6	6 50		23 morn.	♂☿ ♀ sets 11 49 e.	6 7	24 4	36
Friday	13 Lucy	7	7 37		9 12 52	☾ gr. libr. west ☐☿	7	25 4	35
Saturday	14 Nicasius	8	8 22		22 1 24	♀ sets 6 3 e.	5 7	25 4	35

50] 3d Sunday in Advent. Matth. 11 Days' length 9 hours 10 min.

Sunday	15 Ignatius	9	9 8		8 2 26	Altair sets 8 36 e.	5 7	25 4	35
Monday	16 Ananias	10	9 54		20 3 30	☿ rises 8 29 e.	4 7	25 4	35
Tuesday	17 Lazarus	11	10 42		7 4 31	Markab sets 12 8 m	4 7	25 4	35
Wednesday	18 Emberday	12	11 30		21 5 34	☿ sets 10 49 e.	3 7	25 4	35
Thursday	19 Abraham	1	morn.		6 rises.	☿ 19. ♀ sets 11 22 e.	3 7	25 4	35
Friday	20 Ammon	1	12 20		18 5 37	♂☿ ☿ Hamel south 8 6 e. ☾ in ☿	2 7	25 4	35
Saturday	21 St. Thomas	2	1 1		4 6 26	Spica sets 2 17 m.	2 7	25 4	35

51] 4th Sunday in Advent. John 1. Days' length 9 hours 12 min.

Sunday	22 Beata	3	1 58		16 7 25	☾ in apo. ☉ ent-ers ☿ Winter con. Shortest day	1 7	26 4	35
Monday	23 Dagobert	3	2 49		29 8 18	♂☿ ☿ rises 7 58 e.	1 7	25 4	35
Tuesday	24 Adam, Eve	4	3 32		11 9 16	♀ sets 6 25 e.	7	25 4	35
Wednesday	25 Christmas	5	4 17		23 10 13	♂ sets 10 47 e.	7	25 4	35
Thursday	26 Stephen	6	5 0		10 11 12	☿ ♀ sets 10 57 e.	7	25 4	35
Friday	27 John, Evan.	6	5 44		22 morn.	☾ 27. Rigel south 10 42 e.	1 7	25 4	35
Saturday	28 H. Innocents	7	6 27		4 12 47	Sirius sets 7 4 e.	1 7	25 4	35

52] Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 12 min

Sunday	29 Noah	8	7 13		17 1 48	☾ gr. libration east	2 7	24 4	36
Monday	30 David	9	8 0		29 2 55	♀ sets 6 38 e.	2 7	24 4	36
Tuesday	31 Sylvester	10	8 52		13 4 6	♂☿ ☿ rises 7 23 e.	2 7	24 4	36

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5th, at 5 o'clock 22 minutes in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 11th, at 9 o'clock 16 minutes in the evening; snow.

Full moon the 19th, at 12 o'clock 55 minutes in the afternoon; windy.

Last quarter the 27th, at 6 o'clock 10 minutes in the evening; pleasant and cold.

Probable State of the Weather.

DECEMBER: 1st, 2d, changeable; 3d, 4th, cloudy; 5th, 6th, rain; 7th, 8th, 9th, cold; 10th, 11th, clear; 12th, cloudy; 13th, 14th, snow or rain; 15th, 16th, 17th, cold; 18th, changeable; 19th, 20th, windy and cold; 22d, 23d, cloudy; 24th, 25th, 26th, snow; 27th, 28th, 29th, clear and cold; 30th, 31st, cold.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2 Butler	2 Monroe	9
Bucks	2 Beaver	2 Berks	9
Armstrong	2 Cambria	2 Huntingdon	9
Allegheny	2 Warren	2 Clearfield	9
Fayette	2 Wayne	2 Somerset	9
Indiana	2 Montgomery	2 Montour	16
Bradford	2 Lebanon	9 Pike	16
Franklin	2 Snyder	9 Union	16
Delaware	2 Northampton	9 Potter	16
Columbia	2 Jefferson	9 Forest	16
Northumberland	2 Sullivan	9 Lawrence	16
Juniata	2 McKean	9	16

FOSTERING THE WOOD LOT.

Some Suggestions for the Management of This Valuable Adjunct of the Farm.

Many of our farms have wood lots on them that are being rapidly cut over, but which would, if rightly handled, give firewood for the farm for generations to come. There is one mistake being made in the handling of these wood lots to which attention should be called. That is permitting the trees to grow too far apart. The result is that the trees branch largely and branches are very difficult to work into stove wood. If they are to be sold they must generally be sold at a discount because they do not pack closely into the wagons. The amount of labor to work up such trees is so very great that there is little profit in the operation. What the farmer wants in his wood lot, says the Farmers' Review, is a straight tree with numerous small branches. Such a tree works up easily into stove wood of any length. It packs closely on the wagon and the large trunks may be easily split by beetle and wedges. The farmer that has a wood lot that is growing too sparsely will do well to either plant seed of the best kinds of fuel wood, or encourage the seedlings that have already started. The small trees should be encouraged to grow three to four feet apart rather than a rod apart.

—He that's too good for advice it too good for his neighbor's company.



A SONG OF CHRISTMAS.

Oh, heart of mine! from the store divine
O memories that you hold,
Sing me a song that is sweet and strong
Of the Christmas days of old.

Sing of the eager heart and eye

As the season of joy drew near;
And we marked the lessening days go by,
When the sun rose late in the winter sky,
With never a backward thought or sigh
For the waning year!

Sing of the morn when our Lord was born,
As it came in the days of youth,

When the bells rang sweet down the village street
Their tidings of joy and truth!

Sing of the drifted fields of white,
Of the crisp and buoyant air;

Of the country roads packed hard and white,
Of the loaded sleighs and the faces bright,
Of the rosy girls and the laughter light,
And the greetings fair!

Sing of the hall where we gathered all,
With never a vacant place;

Father and mother and sister and brother,
And each with a smiling face!

Sing of the thankful hearts sincere
For the board so nobly laid;

Of the boundless cheer of the garnered year,
Of the ample toasts and the home-made beer,
Of the stingless jest and the laughter clear,
And the joy we made!

Sing of the night and the rare delight,
Of the dance and the romping game!

Of the moments fleet, and the twinkling feet
In the light of the pine-log's flame!

Sing of the memories now as keen
As the poignant sense of love.

Of the berried boughs and the evergreen.
The last cup round and the parting scene,
Of the last guest gone, with the miles between,
And the stars above.

Gordon Rogers.



AN ADVENTURE WITH COUGARS.

"Nineteen times out of twenty a grizzly or a mountain-lion will run at sight of a man, but on the twentieth you can't tell what the brute will do." This is the dictum of old hunters of the Rockies and accords with the writer's experience. Some of my meetings with these animals in the early seventies, before they had learned the deadly nature of the white man's weapons, were sufficiently dangerous to stick well in the memory.

My friend Carl Van Ostrum's experience with the lions, however, had an amount of thrill in it which seldom falls to the lot even of the wilderness hunter.

Some twenty-five years ago Carl was engaged in locating coal-veins in the upper Platte country. His camp was seventy-five miles from the nearest post-office, whither bimonthly trips were made after mail. It was about the middle of June that he was on his return from one of these trips, and jumped a fat cow elk from the cover of a ravine. Hailing the encounter as a diversion, Carl promptly gave chase and opened fire on the cow with his revolver. The game had broken cover at close quarters and his second or third shot took effect in the shoulder. This lamed the cow and enabled the hunter's overworked pony to keep within range. The chase led into a creek valley, and Carl bombarded the cow until he had not a cartridge

left in his belt. Yet the elk ran only a little way when she staggered and fell at the mouth of a deep run.

As it was getting toward sundown he picketed his horse and made camp for the night. He wanted to save all the elk-meat, for the cow was fat, and in that country meat will keep for days in the hottest weather if cut into proper strips and hung out of reach of the wolves. On one side of the run was a low ledge of rocks with a fringe of pine-trees, and one of these, with dry lower limbs, he selected for his "curing rack." When he had finished cutting up the game and had carefully disposed of the meat, a full moon was looking in at a gap of the coulees. The night was warm and muggy for that altitude, and after eating his supper and picketing his horse on fresh ground across the creek, Carl made his blanket bed in a cool niche under the edge of a ledge.

He had slept for an hour, perhaps, and the moon was shining brilliantly into the gap, when he was jerked out of his blankets by the most unwelcome racket. A parcel of cougars, or mountain-lions, two or three families of them, if he might judge by the noise they made, had scented his store of fresh meat and were rowing about the possession thereof.

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Carl reached for his revolver, only to remember that he had emptied his belt of cartridges. As nearly as he could locate the brutes one was upon a rim of the ledge just above his head and another, just as uncomfortably near, had possession of the tree where his beef was hung. There seemed to be half-dozen others squalling out in the gap.

The growling and squalling of the lions increased until his nerves were racked beyond endurance. He crawled from under his shelter and stepped into the open. He drew his revolver, and catching it by the barrel flourished the weapon and yelled at the top of his lungs. For an instant his shoutings stilled the cougars, and then their snarlings broke out afresh. Believing that the two above were about to leap upon him, he backed quickly away, still shouting as fiercely as he could.

As he stepped backward, however, without bringing on an attack, he began to take courage. He continued to yell and flourish his pistol. Yet when he had gone fifteen or twenty paces he was taken by surprise. His heels tripped and he fell against a slant surface of rock. A fierce snarl whistled in his ear; his hat was cuffed from his head in a raking blow and he felt a sting as of red-hot needles across his scalp. He sprang away and faced about, to find himself confronting a big boulder with a bristling, snarling yellow cat on top. The beast gleamed almost white in the moonlight, and glaring at him growled fiercely for a moment, then buried its teeth in some object between its paws, lifted this and continued to rumble its threats.

As he backed away slowly the brute flattened its body upon the rock and lay perfectly still. He was inclined to think this an evil sign, and was about to step more quickly when he heard sounds of a scramble in his rear and a light thump which announced that the cat on the ledge had jumped to the ground. He turned his face, to see this lion stalk toward him, its yellow coat glistening, its eyes like star points and its tail whipping its flanks.

The big cats were now on three sides of the camper, and he turned his back to the creek as the only open line of retreat. It is unnecessary to say that he was scared—each hair on his head pricked like a pin-point at the scalp. His terror was scarcely increased when the lion in the tree leaped lightly to the ground and came forward beside the one in his front. He looked about in vain for clubs or stones to throw at the beasts.

As he edged carefully toward the creek, with an eye upon the nearer lions, he passed the boulder, to see the cat upon its top slowly letting itself to the ground. There was something awfully uncanny in the movement. The lion stretched slowly downward, head first like a huge yellow snake, and when its great length of legs, back, and tail were gathered on the level the beast crept toward him in the same stealthy, nerve-chilling fashion. The two on their feet were now no more than two steps away and three or four yards apart. These were mates acting in concert, and that an attack was imminent was evident in their crouching approach and in the snappy whipping of their tails.

Carl's mind, which had been confused by fear and strangely excited by the weird maulings and behavior of the lions, now cleared, as the mind usually clears in crises of great danger. A deep run with its tumbling flood was only a few rods in his rear. If he could reach the bank of this before an attack came he could swim down to the larger stream and so across to his horse. Yet he dared not make a run for the flooded

ditch, for he felt certain that a sign of fear was what the big cats were waiting for.

While he continued to step slowly he searched his pockets in the vain hope of finding a stray cartridge. What his hand finally lighted upon, in a hip pocket, was a waterproof box of matches and a silk handkerchief. He drew these forth and striking the matches in a bunch lighted the handkerchief and flung the blazing material at the lions. Then he turned and sped toward the run.

He did not look behind to note the effect of his fireworks, but reached the bank of the run safely and plunged into its dirty current. He was a good swimmer and rejoiced in the safety of the flood. But his elation was short-lived. Not a dozen strokes had carried him down the stream when he heard a splash behind and saw one of the cougars, nearly within arm's reach, trotting along the bank and craning its neck to follow his movements. He knew that the other had jumped into the water, and horror again set nerves a-tingle.

The ditch he swam was not more than eighteen or twenty feet in width. The water had fallen on the average to a foot or two below the level of its banks. The chance for one of those big cats to leap upon and fish him out at some turn of the crooked run was so fair that he was practically at the mercy of the beasts. Peering fearfully from side to side as he swam, he saw two lions, one on either bank, trotting beside him, each eagerly watching for a chance to claw him out of the current. He swam at his best stroke, exerting all his strength and judgment to keep in the center of the ditch. Several times a slashing, whirling current flung him against a bank, and each time the round head and long neck of a cougar was craned above; but each time, by great good fortune, the cat was too high for a paw-stroke at his head.

The current grew swifter as he advanced, and when he was fairly hurled into the broader channel of a creek he whooped with joy. The creek was nearly bank full but not more than twenty-five yards in width, and he was only a minute in crossing.

"Safe at last!" he ejaculated as he crawled out upon the bank. His horse was picketed a hundred and fifty yards away. He looked over to see what had become of the lions. Only one was standing on the opposite bank. The other had taken to the water again and was swimming after him. In the bright moonlight he could plainly see its head moving on the current and more than half-way over. The bank where he had landed was rough and stony, and for this reason he had picketed his horse at a distance above. And he knew too well that before he could reach and mount his pony the active cougar would be upon his heels, or worse yet upon his back.

He determined to fight and to assume the offensive. Seizing a stone about the size of his head he stood over the bank at a point the lion was aiming at. The bank was raised only a little above the level of the water, and he let the beast come nearly to land before he launched his boulder. It was a good shot; the cougar went under with a hard blow upon the skull. The brute came up coughing and sneezing and so dazed that it swam crazily about in a circle.

Carl was now fierce with desire to kill his tormenter; but the current bore the half-stunned animal away from shore as it thrashed about, and he made no hit again that counted. The lion gathered its senses and crossed to its mate; and three minutes later both the big cats had trotted up the coulee and disappeared.

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ANECDOTES.

NO LIABILITY.

Last summer there was tried in Chicago a breach of promise suit that awakened much interest in legal circles by reason of the ingenious means taken by counsel for the defendant to secure a verdict for his client.

Counsel for the plaintiff had begun to read what was alleged to be the proposal of marriage on the part of the defendant. This so-called proposal appeared on a telegraph blank. Turning to the jury, counsel began with "My darling Marie."

At this juncture counsel for the defendant interrupted his colleague at the bar. "May it please the court, this document, being partly printed and partly written, cannot, by the rules of evidence, be offered in part by plaintiff. Everything on the blank must be read."

Notwithstanding the protest of counsel for the plaintiff that the printed matter had no relevancy with the case—the fact being that the proposal was written on a telegraph blank by accident—the ruling of the court was that everything on the blank should be read. Accordingly the reluctant counsel for the plaintiff was forced to read the following:

"There shall be no liability on account of this message unless the same shall be repeated, and then only on condition that the claim shall be made within thirty days in writing." Then after the signatures followed, "Yours devotedly, Harry," together with this N. B.: "Read carefully the conditions at the top."

To the great delight of counsel for the defendant the jury returned a verdict in his favor within twenty minutes.

HIS PARTING SHOT.

"When I was younger than I am now," says a lawyer who is still somewhat this side of middle age, "I had a position in the office of a man who has a big reputation. Naturally I felt my responsibility. It was plain to me that the head of the firm had outlived his usefulness, and I used to feel sorry to think what would happen to him if I ever left him. Sheer magnanimity made me overlook a lot of things.

"I wasn't treated in that office with all the deference due me, but I stood it till one day somebody went too far. Then I marched into the old man's private office and laid down the law to him. I told him I wasn't going to endure such treatment another day. I was going to quit, that—as what I was going to do, and I was going to quit right then and there. I unburdened my mind freely, and then I stopped to give him a chance to apologize and beg me not to ruin him by leaving. He didn't look up from his desk. He just said to me, in a polite kind of a way:

"Please don't slam the door when you go out."

THE SECRET OF THE BOX.

"William," said the bride, after they had returned from the honeymoon—they had been lovers from childhood—and she had been rummaging around among his effects, "what have you locked up in that box with the brass padlock?"

His face flushed and he made an effort to change the subject, but she insisted on having an answer.

"I want you to give me the key to that box," she said.

"But—but, my dear," he answered, "I haven't any key to it. I've lost it."

"Then I'll have the locksmith come and see if he has any that fits it. You have no right to keep secrets that I may not share."

"But, darling, this is something that you wouldn't care to—"

"William Waddums, do you think I'm a fool? I shan't stay under this roof with you another night till I know what's in that box!"

"I assure you, my dear, it's nothing that you'd be interested in. Honestly, I—"

"There's some woman mixed up in it," she cried. "I'm going right home. Don't dare to touch me! Oh!—oh!—oh!"

She covered her face with her hands. The terrible thought was crushing her, and William Waddums the wicked, wicked wretch, was afraid the people in the flat below would hear her wild cries of despair. So he opened the box and bade her look.

Then at last she knew what had become of all the impossible neckties that she had given him as Christmas presents.

TIME TO SPEAK.

There is a time to keep silence, but it was evidently not the right time in the case of a boy who lives in a country town. He got a splinter into his foot, and in spite of his protestations, his mother and grandmother decided to place a poultice over the wound. The boy resisted vigorously.

"I won't have any poultice," he declared, stoutly. As the hot poultice touched the boy's foot he opened his mouth.

"You—" he began.

"Keep still," said his mother, shaking her stick, while the grandmother applied the poultice. Once more the little fellow opened his mouth.

"I—"

But the uplifted switch awed him into silence. In a minute more the poultice was firmly in place, and the boy was tucked into bed.

"There, now," said his mother, "the splinter, will be drawn out, and Eddie's foot will soon be well."

As the mother and grandmother moved away, triumphantly, a shrill, small voice came from under the bed clothes, "You've got it on the wrong foot!"

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LOUISIANA HOSPITALITY.

A group of drummers were trading yarns on the subject of hospitality, when one, a little Virginian with a humorous eye and a delightful drawl, took up his parable thus:

"I was down in Louisiana last month traveling 'cross country with S. J. Carey (the same being Stonewall Jackson C., at your service) when we kinder got lost in a mighty lonesome sort o' road just about dark. We rode along a 'right good piece after sundown, and when we saw a light ahead I tell you it looked first rate. We drove up to the light, findin' 'twas a house, and when I hollered like 'lost calf the man came out and we asked him to take us in for the night. He looked at us mighty hard and then said: 'Wal I reckon I kin stand it if you kin.' So we unhitched, went in, and found 'twas only a two-room shanty and just swarmin' with children. He had six, from four to eleven years old, and as there didn't seem to be but one bed, me an' Stony was wonderin' what in thunder would become of us.

"They gave us supper, good hog and hominy, the best they had, and then the old woman put the two youngest kids to bed. They went straight to sleep. Then she took those out, laid them over in the corner, put the next two in bed—and so on. After all the children were asleep on the floor the old folks went in the other room and told us we could go to bed if we wanted to, and, bein' powerful tired out, we did.

"Well, sir, the next morning when we woke up we were lying over in the corner with the kids, and the old man and the old woman had the bed."

THE MOONSHINER EXPLAINED.

A Georgia revenue man had a novel experience recently with a moonshiner in a suspected district.

Early one morning he discovered an old man standing near a grave in the mountain region.

But the trouble about the grave was that the revenue man had observed smoke issuing from the place where the headboard should have been.

He surprised the old man, who immediately feigned great sorrow, explained his presence there by the statement that his brother was buried there.

At the mention of his brother he feigned greater grief and said he, "never would get over it—it wuz sich a hard dispensation of Providence."

"But isn't it peculiar," said the revenue man, "that I see a stovepipe at the head of his grave, and smoke issuing therefrom?"

"Stranger," replied the weeping moonshiner, "he died in his sins, an' hit's my opinion they're a-rostin' him down below."

—The Second in Command.—Stranger (sarcastically)—Are you the boss here? Office Boy—No; there's another office boy above me.

WRONG SIDE OF THE DOOR.

At the commencement exercises of one of our large colleges a prominent lawyer had been asked to address the graduates. Being very busy about that time, he neglected to give any thought to the subject of his discourse. On arriving at the hall where the exercises were held he was still at a loss for a topic. In passing through a large swing door which led into the hall itself the word "Push" painted on the door happened to catch his eye. Like a flash it occurred to him that here was a text that he could use very appropriately. When his turn came to speak he arose and addressed the audience in somewhat the following manner:

"Young gentlemen, the subject of my little talk with you this morning can be expressed in one short word; it is a thing that is especially applicable to you young men, who, in one line or another are going out into life to make your way. It is a thing without which no man is sure of attaining success. Gentleman, on yonder door is the word I refer to."

Every eye in the room immediately glanced toward the door indicated, but on the inside the word "Pull" was plainly painted. The laughter and applause which followed were nearly deafening, and it was some time before he could explain his statement.

WHAT IT IS TO BE A PAPA.

Representative Chalk Beeson of Kansas is the head of a forestry station that gives trees to farmers. In an address to a woman's congress Mr. Beeson said:

"Trees are like children. In the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, but in the end we are very proud of them. Young trees are vexatious. Young children are vexatious. I know a man who sat in his study the other afternoon writing a speech, when his little son called shrilly from the garden:

"'Papa, papa, look out of the window.'"

"'What a nuisance children are,' grumbled the man, but nevertheless he put down his pen and with a half smile he advanced to the window promptly and stuck forth his head.

"'Well, what is it?' said he.

"The boy, from a group of youngsters, called up:

"'Jimmy Smith wouldn't believe you had no hair on the top of your head.'"

THE HAT THEY MISS.

"Dere's a lot ob ygu fine women folks," said an old negro preacher at Excelsior Springs one Sunday recently, "dat comes to chu'ch an' sees every hat in de congregation—every hat but one, an' dat one de Lord passes right undah yoh nose fo' help His cause an' to save yoh black souls."

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—**OMELETTE WITH COLD HAM.**—An omelette made with finely minced cold ham and chopped parsley forms a dainty breakfast dish. Chop finely some pieces of cold ham and add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and a seasoning of pepper and salt. Well whisk the whites and yolks of two eggs separately, add the beaten yolk to the chopped ham and just before cooking the omelette quickly stir in the whites of the eggs, previously beaten to a firm froth. Put a good-sized piece of butter into the omelette pan and when the butter has melted pour in the omelette. Stir the omelette with a spoon or fork one way till it begins to thicken and when the under part is nicely browned, turn the omelette over in oval shape and serve immediately.

—**NEW ENGLAND STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.**—Stem and mash one quart of strawberries; add two-thirds cup granulated sugar; add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt to a quart of flour; sift and rub in a tablespoonful of butter; add sufficient milk to moisten. Roll out into either a round or square one-half inch thick; put this into a baking pan and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. When done pull it apart; butter the lower half; take out a portion of the crumb from the top. Put the strawberries over the lower half; put on the top. Dust with powdered sugar and send to the table with a pitcher of cream.

—**RAISIN TURNOVERS.**—Put a half pound of raisins through a meat chopper; roll them into balls the size of an English walnut; add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt, to a quart of flour, sifted; rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter, beat an egg without separating; add one and a half cups of milk; add this slowly to the flour. Roll into a sheet and cut into large rounds. Press a sort of hinge in the middle of each round; brush the lower half with milk; put in the center one of the raisin balls; fold over the other half and press together. Brush the tops with milk and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

—**CINNAMON BUN.**—Cinnamon bun can be made from half a dozen recipes—rich or plain—according to the fancy of the cook. This recipe is medium. Scald a half pint of milk; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one yeast cake moistened, and sufficient flour to make a soft dough—about two cups; knead lightly; stand aside for three hours. Roll into a thin sheet; spread with butter; dust thickly with sugar; sprinkle with currants; dust with cinnamon. Roll; cut into buns; stand them endwise in a greased pan and when very light, bake in a moderate oven one hour.

—**SPINACH.**—Wash and cut the roots from the spinach, throw the leaves into a kettle containing about a half pint of boiling water, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of salt; cover the kettle and steam fifteen minutes. Chop fine, add a tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and serve, garnished with hard boiled eggs and crutons.

—**CLEAR TOMATO SOUP.**—Put a quart of stewed tomatoes in a pint of water; add a slice of onion, a blade of mace, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, and two level tablespoonfuls of corn starch moistened in a little cold water in a saucepan over the fire. Cook slowly fifteen minutes. Strain, add a tablespoonful of butter, and serve.

—**GRAHAM WAFERS.**—Beat a half cup of butter to a cream; add one egg well beaten; then beat in gradually one cup of granulated sugar; dissolve a level teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda in a tablespoonful of water, add to the egg mixture; add two tablespoonfuls of milk, and mix in sufficient graham flour—about three cupfuls to make a very stiff dough. Roll out in a thin sheet; cut into squares; bake in a moderate oven until brown and crisp, about eight minutes. These wafers may be made into oatmeal wafers by adding sufficient rolled oats to make a stiff dough.

—**HOT CORN BREAD.**—Put one quart of corn meal into a large bowl, and pour over just enough boiling water to scald it through, stir thoroughly and let it stand until cold; then add two eggs well beaten; one pint of sour cream or buttermilk, a teaspoonful of salt and an ounce of butter; beat thoroughly from the bottom of the bowl. Dissolve a teaspoonful of saleratus or soda in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, stir it into the mixture; turn quickly into a greased, square shallow pan; put into a hot oven and bake for forty minutes.

—**CLEAR SOUP.**—Purchase a shin or leg of beef; cut the meat from the bone, then cut it into small pieces; put the bones in the bottom of a soup kettle; put on top the meat; to each pound of meat allow one quart of water; bring to boiling point and skim; simmer gently three hours; add an onion, one carrot, a little chopped celery, a bay leaf and twelve cloves. Simmer gently one hour and strain. Stand aside to cool. Remove the fat and it is ready to use. If the soup is not perfectly clear, clarify it with the whites of three eggs.

—**OYSTER CHOWDER.**—Drain and chop fifty good-sized oysters. Have ready a half pint of finely chopped celery, and a pint of cold boiled rice. Put a layer of celery in the bottom of a saucepan, then a layer of rice, then a layer of oysters; season with salt and pepper. Repeat these layers until the materials are used. Put over a half pint of boiling water. Cook slowly twenty minutes. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add a half pint of milk; add this to the chowder; stir carefully for just a minute and serve.

—**BOSTON BROWN BREAD.**—Mix two cups of Yankee rye meal and two cups of Indian meal together. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda or saleratus in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water; then add 1½ pints of sour milk; add one cup of molasses, mix, and pour it on the meal; add one teaspoonful of salt and mix thoroughly. Pour into well-greased two-quart brown bread mold, put the lid on, and steam five hours; then remove the lid, put in the oven and bake thirty minutes.

—**CODFISH BALLS.**—Pick over sufficient codfish to make a pint; add a pint of mashed potatoes, the yolk of an egg and a saltspoon of pepper. Mix and form into small balls. Dip in the white of egg, roll in bread crumbs; fry in hot fat. Serve either plain or with tomato sauce. Codfish cakes are made precisely the same as codfish balls, with the exception that they are made into flat cakes. Both, however, should be fried.

—**MINCED BEEF.**—Chop sufficient cold cooked beef to make a pint; rub together a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour; add a half pint of strained tomato or stock; add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper; add the meat. Stand over hot water until hot. Serve on toast. A poached egg may be used as a garnish or it may be served plain.

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—**POTATO SALAD.**—Clean six medium-sized potatoes and boil them in their jackets until not quite done. They must not be raw and hard, but cooked just enough not to be mealy. Peel them and divide lengthwise into quarters, then slice as thin as possible into a bread bowl. To each layer of potatoes add a sprinkling of fine shredded onion and celery, using one onion and one cup of celery in all. Shake on salt and pepper the same as if you were seasoning it at table. Use also a slight amount of Cayenne or Ne-paul pepper and fine chopped parsley. Pour one tablespoon of oil and a scant one of vinegar over each layer of potato. When all are sliced toss it up carefully with two forks and then set away in a cool place till serving time.

—**POTATO SOUP.**—One quart milk, six large potatoes, one stalk of celery, an onion, one tablespoon of butter. Put the milk to boil with the onion and celery. Pare the potatoes and boil 30 minutes; turn off the water and mash fine and light; add boiling milk to taste, rub through a strainer and serve the butter and pepper and salt to immediately. One cup of whipped cream added when in the tureen is a great improvement. This soup must not be allowed to stand even if kept warm.

—**OLD-FASHIONED BEAN PORRIDGE.**—Boil a marrow bone 3 hours in 4 quarts water. Boil 1 pint of white beans in water until soft, drain off water and when the meat is done take it out and put the beans into the liquor. Add the meat taken from the bone and cut in small pieces. Thicken with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of Indian meal, 1 tablespoon corn starch, ginger, pepper and salt to taste. Let cook about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after adding beans, meal, corn starch and seasoning.

—**HAM SALAD.**—Mince cold boiled ham very fine and slice cold cooked potatoes as thin as possible. Allow twice as much potato as ham and arrange in layers in a salad dish with a sprinkling of finely cut celery over each layer. Make a French dressing and add a little mustard to the seasoning. Mix the dressing with the salad, then garnish with a hard-boiled egg cut in shapes and celery tips or curls and an appetizing salad will result.

—**POP-CORN BALLS.**—Boys and girls can have great fun making pop-corn balls for Christmas time. When you have popped your corn over a clear fire, boil one-half of a cupful of molasses with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. When a few drops of the liquid will harden in cold water, pour quickly over four quarts of popped corn. Butter your hands, mix the corn well, and mould into balls.

—**POTATO CROQUETTES.**—Mash some fresh boiled potatoes, add a little mace or nutmeg, cayenne pepper and one beaten egg. Make into little balls or rolls and roll in egg and crumbs. Fry in boiling lard. Drain on brown paper or before the fire.

—**SAND TARTS.**—One pound brown sugar, 10 ounces butter and lard, 1 pound flour, 2 eggs, reserving the white of one. Roll thin, cut in squares, prime with the white of egg, sprinkle with chopped peanuts and ground cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven.

—**SOUP MILK GRIDDLE CAKES.**—Two cups sour milk, one egg, pinch salt, small piece of butter, one teaspoon baking soda, enough flour to make soft batter. Bake on hot griddle.

—**TEA BISCUITS.**—One quart flour, two tablespoons shortening, pinch of salt, two teaspoons baking powder. Moisten with milk. Roll inch thick.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

—:o:—

The Head and Face — ♈ Aries.

Arms,
♊ Gemini.

Heart,
♌ Leo

Reins,
♎ Libra.

Thighs,
♐ Sagittarius.

Legs,
♑ Aquarius.



Neck,
♉ Taurus

Breast,
♋ Cancer

Bowels,
♍ Virgo

Secrets,
♏ Scorpio

Knees,
♑ Capricorn

The Feet, — ♓ Pisces.

SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Being the third after Leap Year, and the 131st of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MAR.		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY		5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE		2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUG.		4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPT.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCT.		6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV.		3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

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